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ALABAMA CONVENTION

Long and Exciting Debate on the Anti-Slavery Amendment.

Ordinance Recognizing the Death of Slavery Almost Unanimously Passed.

Only Three Members Vote in the Negative.

Proposed Amendments of the State Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Sept. 23.

The recognition of the utter destruction of slavery passed the convention this afternoon, after five days' warm debate and excitement, by a majority vote of 89 to 3. Seven members only were absent.

The following is the ordinance:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, that as the institution of of slavery has been destroyed in the State of Alabama, hereafter there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in this State otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted. And,

Be it further ordained, that the constitution be amended by striking out all provisions in relation to its slaves and slavery. And

Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its next session, to pass such laws as will protect the freedmen of this State in the full enjoyment of all their rights of personal property, and guard the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation. BEN. C. TRUMAN.

Division of the State into Congressional Districts--The Ordinance of Secession.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Sept. 23.

The convention has passed an ordinance dividing the State into six Congressional Districts.

The committee on the Secession Ordinance will report early next week.

OUR ENGLISH VISITORS.

Arrival at Buffalo--Excursion on the Lake--Grand Banquet Last Evening.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The English capitalists and their friends arrived here this morning, and were received by the Mayor and Board of Trade.

They went on an excursion on the lake this afternoon, and they will be given a grand banquet at the Tefft House this evening. They leave afterward on a special train for the Falls, and on Monday leave there for Cleveland.

Reception at Hamilton, C. W.--Interesting Address by Sir Morton Peto on the Relations Between the United States and Canada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
NIAGARA FALLS, Friday, Sept. 22, 1865.

The Railway Kings, as the TIMES not inaptly terms Mr. McHENRY and his party of English friends, together with the large number of Americans who are now traveling in their company, arrived at this most interesting point of the rapid tour through the United States, late last evening. The progress of the excursionists continues to be marked by the utmost cordiality on the part of the people everywhere. Their reception in all the large cities which they have thus far visited, have been uniformly of the character of an ovation. Nothing is left undone to show them honor and give them happiness. It is not simply that these gentlemen represent many millions of capital invested in the public works of the country, that they are thus treated; but because they are the representatives of that large and influential class of the people of Great Britain who are liberal in their political views and sincere in their regard for America and her institutions. Our friends are almost bewildered between astonishment and delight at what they see and hear, while the lavish hospitality and hearty good-feeling which greet them on all sides, call out expressions on their part of heartfelt gratitude.

At Detroit the city authorities organized a delightful excursion on the river, and spread a collation on board the steamer, which was seized as the opportunity for an interchange of fraternal sentiment. A "hop," given by the proprietors of the Russell House in honor of the strangers, pleasantly closed the visit to the commercial capital of the State of Michigan. Yesterday morning we crossed the Detroit River and took the cars at Windsor for the trip to Niagara over the Great Western Railway of Canada. The directors placed

A SPECIAL TRAIN

at the disposal of the party, and excellent time was made during the whole of the journey of more than two hundred miles. The excursionists tarried at London for lunch and were the guests of the Great Western Railroad people, who prepared a warm welcome for their distinguished friends from the Mother Country. At London the party remained long enough to visit the agricultural fair, which has made a gala season for that provincial town, and there was thus an excellent opportunity given for the English gentlemen to see the capabilities of Western Canada in the way of raising live stock and developing the products of the soil. Continuing the journey east we stopped for a few minutes at the beautiful city of Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, just long enough for the formal presentation of the following address and the reply of Sir MORTON PETO. I think the political significance of the matter warrants the publication of both the address and the reply.

ADDRESS OF THE CITIZENS OF HAMILTON.

Arriving at Hamilton the train was delayed a few minutes, when the following address was presented:

To Sir Morton Peto, M. P., and other British capitalists, now visiting the United States and Canada:

We, the members of the Hamilton Board of Trade, gladly embrace this opportunity of cordially welcoming you to this portion of the British empire. We regret that your arrangements will not admit of your spending more time in Hamilton, one of the chief commercial centres of Canada.

As members of the mercantile community, having the most intimate business relations with the mother country, we cannot but view your visit as calculated to be promotive of much good. What Canada requires is to be better known, for we believe that here we possess such vast resources in our fertile lands, magnificent timber, unrivalled water-power and immense mineral deposits, that the proper application of capital and skilled labor is alone required to render this one of the richest and most prosperous countries in the world.

The already great development of the production of petroleum, iron, copper, gold, etc., within the last few years, is ample evidence of the great future in store for this province. [Cheers.] We point you to the contemplated confederation of all the British American Provinces; which if happily consummated, cannot fail to advance the interests of this country, both political and commercial.

Our water communication, and now very extensive railway system throughout the provinces, render access to almost every portion of its wide extent easy, and afford every facility for the rapid opening up of the yet hidden wealth of our country.

To you, therefore, as representing to some extent the moneyed interests of Great Britain, we take pleasure in pointing out the great capabilities of these provinces. It has been matter of much gratification to us, as a commercial body, to notice the very kind and hearty reception you have met with from our neighbors in your recent visit to the United States. We look upon this as another evidence of the sincerity of that friendship and good-will which now so happily exists between the two countries, and which we feel cannot fail to be greatly strengthened by your visit and the personal interchange of sentiment which you have had with the leading people of the United States.

In again welcoming you to our city and to this province, we trust that your visit may prove a source of pleasure and satisfaction, now and in the future. We beg you to accept our assurances of respect, and the gentlemen accompanying you, and at the same time our admiration for that energy and spirit of enterprise so characteristic of the British people, and which, as applied by yourself and others of your party, has so greatly tended to the advancement of civilization and commerce throughout the world.

ADAM BROWN,
President Board of Trade, Hamilton.

WILLIAM IRVINE, Secretary.

Sir MORTON PETO responded to this address as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND GENTLEMEN: First let me tender to you my hearty thanks on behalf of Mr. McHENRY and all my party for this kind courtesy. We are, indeed, sorry that our arrangements will not permit us to spend more time in this town, the centre of commerce and the garden of the west of Canada.

You quite understand, gentlemen, the object of our visit to the United States is strictly one of business. We and our friends have invested largely in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and have come over to examine the property at the request of Mr. JAMES McHENRY, and to consult with him as to what should be done for its still further development and extension. I am no stranger to Canada. My firm have constructed within it over a thousand miles of railway, together with the bridge over the River St. Lawrence, at Montreal, and I have personally other investments in your country, and we are now on our way to Buffalo to examine the site of the International Bridge there, which will connect this excellent railway on which we are now traveling, together with the Grand Trunk of Canada, with the Atlantic and Great Western and other American lines, and give you an unlimited supply of coal during the Winter months, and at all times, at much lower rates than heretofore, and by giving you an additional link with the United States, promote a general increase of commerce. I agree with you as to what is required for your country's development, and I trust, now that the war in the United States is so happily at an end, that you will find capitalists ready for the advancement of your material interests.

You speak, gentlemen, of the confederation of your provinces. We, in Great Britain, are anxious to see this course carried out in its entirety, as whatever may be your future, the provinces, acting as a whole, will, as you say, undoubtedly be the better able to advance your material interests, both political and commercial.

You mention, also, the gratification it affords you that we have had such a reception from our neighbors in passing through the United States up to the present time. This reception, indeed, has been one of no common kind, and we value it doubly from its occurring at this particular period, when they are emerging from one of the most severe struggles which has ever occurred in the history of any nation. We have had the happiness of being brought in contact with many of the leading minds of the United States, and also with their greatest Generals; and we found on all sides the greatest desire that America and Great Britain should remain on terms of amity and concord; and it is universally the opinion that any war between them would be most disastrous in impeding the progress of civilization and liberty throughout the world. I could not but feel, gentlemen, as I came on from Detroit this morning, how doubly important it is for your interests that the best feeling should exist between yourselves and the United States. I believe, (and I desire to speak frankly,) that they have no desire to interfere in the affairs of Canada. They have enough territory for all the surplus population of the whole of Europe, were it all concentrated on themselves, and can, therefore, well afford that you should prosper, if you desire it, as an independent people, and cultivate the most amicable relations both commercially and socially.

You know gentlemen the policy of Great Britain has totally changed within the last few years both with regard to our foreign relations and our colonies. In the first we are determined to pursue a policy of the strictest non-intervention, and in regard to our colonies we permit the utmost freedom of trade with every other country, asking no advantage of any kind for ourselves. You have been permitted the greatest freedom in your own legislation. You have the government of your country as much in your own hands, as if no connection with the mother country existed. But, let me ask you, gentlemen, whether this should be a reason for our not entertaining toward you the strongest possible desire to see you prosperous and happy? On the contrary, we could not give you a greater evidence of that desire; and so long as you desire a connection with the mother country and feel the same devoted loyalty to our Queen and government as we do ourselves, it will not be from the other side of the water that any severing of the link which binds us to each other will arise.

We have seen throughout our progress in the United States, everywhere marks of rapid growth and increasing prosperity, and we cannot but desire for them and for you a continuance of this great blessing. May no shadows cross the path of either country in its progress. The time has come when nations must no longer be guided by the prejudices of the past or the passions of the present moment; but like you, gentlemen, in your own business affairs, must be content to sit down and calmly consider every matter and subject of difference, and when this is done in a spirit of conciliation and a desire for each other's prosperity, you may depend that no difference will arise which will call on the sword as arbitrator, but all will be blessed in consciously following the great principle of each doing to the other as he would desire to be done by."

The delivery of these remarks was frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

GRAND BALL AND ILLUMINATION.

This evening the falls are to be brilliantly illuminated by calcium lights in honor of the guests. At a later hour a reception ball will be given at the International Hotel, by those interested in the Buffalo extension of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The event promises to be memorable, and a large number of ladies from Chicago, Cincinnati, New-York and Canada are here to participate in the festivities.

The excursionists will not leave Niagara until Monday morning, as they need rest after twenty-one hundred miles of traveling since they left New-York, and want plenty of time to look leisurely at the falls. From here they go to Cleveland, for a day, and thence to Meadville, Penn., where the excursion will come to a close in another grand ball.

VIRGINIA.

Conference of the Council of the Southern Episcopal Church--Bishop Johns Advises the Amalgamation of the Two Sections--Definite Action of the Council Laid Over till Next Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1865.

The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia held their annual conference at St. Paul's Church, yesterday morning. There was a large attendance of clergy and lay delegates. Right Rev. Bishop JOHNS presided.

At the reassembling of the council, at 5 P. M., the Bishop delivered his charge.

It was a very able document, and particularly noticeable for its earnestness and liberality. It strongly recommends the reëstablishment of those relations with the church in the North which existed before the war.

The following extract will indicate the spirit of the argument:

"If, as a people, we favor civil reunion, then why not as a church? Can we be more implacable as a church than as a people?"

At the close of the address, Mr. W. H. MACFARLAND offered a resolution, appointing a committee to report upon as much of the Bishop's address as related to the churches North and South.

The chair announced the committee as follows:

Rev. Messrs. Andrews, Gibson, Kinekle and Peterkin.

Laymen--Messrs. Macfarland, Massie and Lee.

Upon the assembling of the council this morning, Col. E. FONTAINE offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Diocese of Virginia having become separated from the Church of the United States, not by the voluntary action of its properly authorized representatives because of differences on an opinion or question of church policy, nor for a conflict of interests or sentiment on any subject which forbade its remaining in union with the Northern portion of the church, up to the year 1861. But that separation being merely the necessary consequence of the temporary secession of the State from the government of the Union, and the war that followed that secession; and, *whereas*, the failure of the Southern States, in their effort to establish a separate nationality, has brought the State of Virginia into her former political relation with the Government of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That the ecclesiastical union of the diocese with the United States, which existed before the unhappy war which has now terminated, ought to be restored; *Provided*, it be not attended with degrading or dishonorable conditions.

Resolved, That the Diocese of Virginia is willing, and to prove the sincerity of its avowed loyalty to the Union, hereby declares its readiness to be reunited to the Episcopal Church of the United States, whenever there is good reason to believe that it will be received with the same rights and privileges which it enjoyed before the late temporary separation.

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint delegates to the General Council at Mobile, and wait for developments before ultimate reunion with the Northern portion of the Church.

At the afternoon session, the committee, in their report, recommended that the subject of reuniting with the Northern Church be laid over till next council meets.

At a late hour this evening the council adjourned *sine die*.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Run Into an Open Drawbridge--Fortunate Escape of the Passengers--Nobody Seriously Injured.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 23.

A railroad accident occurred on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company's long bridge, across the Hudson River at this city, about 7 o'clock this evening. A train was backing toward the city for the purpose of starting out at 8 o'clock.

The engine was running tender foremost, followed by two passenger cars and a baggage car. The swing draw was open at the time and the usual lights were displayed, but the engineer misunderstood them, and did not notice the open draw until upon it. The locomotive, "Jay Gage," plunged forty feet into the deep water of the channel, and was followed by one of the passenger cars, which was nearly submerged.

The other passenger-car had a narrow escape. Fortunately, the only passengers in the cars were three persons, who were riding over to the city, one of them being the master mechanic of the road. They made their escape from the submerged car. The engineer, Mr. BROUGHTON, and the fireman, J. MESER, jumped from the train and clung to the bridge. They were not much hurt.

It is almost miraculous that no one of the dozen or more men on the train was seriously injured, as the burning locomotive threatened to set fire to the bridge. The firemen had to carry hose over the wreck and across the channel, and play upon the bridge to keep it from catching fire. Measures were taken to relieve the overhanging car, and repair the draw. The bridge is used both by the Saratoga and Central Railroads. This is the first accident of the kind that ever happened there.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Schooner Run Down and Sunk--All the Crew Saved but One.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 22.

The steamer *Creole*, from New-York, and bound to Norfolk, ran into a schooner laden with coal last night off the Fortress, and sunk her in 8 fathoms water. One man was lost. The Captain and the rest of the schooner's crew were taken to Norfolk by the *Creole*.

Commodore RADFORD's flag ship *Malvern* arrived.

Surgeon PINES, Medical Inspector United States Army, is here on an inspecting tour.

Steamer *Sylvan Shore* sailed for Fredericksburgh.

The schooner sunk by the *Creole*, was Am-the *John mesick*, of Baltimore.

Conflict of Authority in Louisiana--A Provost-Marshal Arrests a Judge, Sheriff and Other Civil Officers.

SHREVEPORT, La., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The Provost-Marshal of Freedmen has arrested the Judge, Sheriff, District-Attorney and the jury of the Tenth Judicial District, for trying a negro on the charge of larceny. The Superintendent of the Freedmen says jurisdiction over the negro during the existing interpretation of the civil law belongs exclusively to his bureau. The Judge gives notice of an appeal.

A Locomotive Explosion--Two Person Killed and Two Fatally Wounded.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 23.

A locomotive belonging to the Northwestern Railroad, exploded in this city this forenoon, killing the engineer and a woman named Mrs. DWYER, and wounding several others, two of them fatally.

THE THREE GREAT NAVIES.

Interesting Letter by Prince de Joinville to a Gentleman in Washington.

The Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday, gives publicity to the following interesting letter:

ORLEANS HOUSE, TWICKENHAM, SURREY,
April 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Just as I was going to write to you to congratulate you upon the great achievements of your fleets and armies, we heard of the horrible deed of the 14th, and I have to mourn with you upon one of the greatest and best men of our age. The voice of posterity is already speaking, and everywhere everybody is at length recognizing the value of that good, honest and firm man.

The feeling of horror and indignation is universal in Europe, mixed with a great deal of alarm for the future. For myself, I do not feel that alarm. I have always had faith in your country, and I have it still. Your energetic but wise country will find other pilots worthy of the task they will have to perform. I only say that if good Mr. SEWARD is saved, that task will be made much easier. I ardently hope that it will be the case, and that he will be spared for the good of his country and the affection of his friends.

But if he was to succumb, we have here in London, in Mr. ADAMS, a firm, clear-headed, discreet man, who has very strongly impressed me with his value, and who, as far as my knowledge of men permits me to judge, would make a very efficient substitute.

I also hope that the dastardly act will be found to be the work of only a few desperadoes, and that it will not stop that feeling of magnanimity in victory which your bitterest enemies are obliged to admire.

You have proved strong in war, unanimous in your national policy; your constitution has passed successfully, and is going, I fondly believe, to pass successfully, through the severest tests. Punish the assassins, but do not be rancorous. Show yourselves as generous as you are strong. I take the liberty to suggest to you that wish, because it is my only fear that these horrid assassinations, and the miserable exultation which they will not fail to provoke among the low-minded of your enemies, shall bring with them a spirit of retaliation from which no good can come.

I wish to see your great country come out of all its troubles without any spot. I wish it for herself first, and also for the example. You defend not only your cause, but that of liberal institutions all over the world.

You must be proud, Sir, of the doings of your navy. With the brilliant exploit of Commodore WINSLOW has the tide of victory turned with you. The achievements of Mobile Bay are without parallel, and throw the greatest honor on your flag. All naval men pay a just tribute of admiration to Admiral FARRAGUT and his brother officers and men. This war will leave your navy in a very efficient state, and with a feeling of confidence in itself which is half the success.

Not so in European navies. Ours is tired and disgusted by the odious service of transports imposed upon it. The British navy, after a long period of inaction, and furnished with ships and men it has no confidence in, is not what it was formerly.

Both navies continue to build sea-going broadside iron-clads of immense size and cost; but the policy of building such expensive ships when they may be so easily sunk by a miserable torpedo is much discussed, and the tide is coming to small iron-clads with two or four guns, monitor fashion. For long cruises, fast *unclad* screw sloops, *Alabama*, or rather *Florida* fashion, seem also to be most appropriate. Upon all these points you have the lead.

Where everybody is still behind is in gunnery.

The best English gun is the 300-pounder smoothbore, muzzle-loader, Armstrong gun, built on the coil principle, and able to throw its shot with a very heavy charge of powder. The royal navy has no good rifle gun of heavy calibre; but I think that Mr. BLAKELY can turn out some very efficient ones.

The French have no heavy guns, smooth-bore or rifle, and have not yet succeeded to experiment successfully upon any one. The best gun we have in use is a breech-loaded rifle gun, throwing a 60-pound shot with low charge. That gun works well, is very accurate, but of no use against iron-clads.

The Emperor is trying a gun of his invention, rifled and made of steel inside and brass outside. I have no faith in it.

It is from the United States that we expect the production of the large rifled gun for sea service, as soon as your clever workmen shall have turned their minds to the production of built-up guns of steel or wrought iron.

That heavy gun is much wanted, since the battle of Mobile has so much shaken the confidence in the employment of *rams*.

With the preceding gunnery chat, I close this letter. Be good enough to believe me always, very sincerely yours, F. D'ORLEANS, Prince de Joinville.

I see in the papers a very bad letter of Mr. MASON, the Confederate agent. I see also that the British Parliament is going to vote an address of sympathy at the occasion of the dreadful calamity. It is very proper. We Frenchmen are not free to act in a similar way; but I hope, for the honor of our government, that they will do something to show their sense of what is due to a friendly nation.

The Banquet to the Grand Lodge.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The banquet to the Grand Lodge by the merchants of Baltimore, last night, was a grand affair. The Southern representatives appear to be particularly pleased with their entertainment.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Further Testimony to the Horrors of Andersonville.

Rebel Surgeons Boasting of Having Poisoned the Prisoners.

The Defence Ask for an Adjournment of the Trial for a Week.

The Court Declines to Grant the Request and Adjourns Till Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled this morning.

Capt. WIRZ, immediately after being brought into court, laid down upon the sofa, still being too weak to sit up.

Sergeant GRAY, whose testimony toward the close of the proceedings yesterday caused the prisoner so much distress, was cross-examined to-day.

In reply to a question by Mr. SCHADE, he said that he believed in punishment after death. When he arrived at Andersonville as a prisoner his pocket-book and cavalry coat were taken from him. His boots had been removed from his feet at the time of his capture. The witness gave an affecting account of the suffering of the prisoners.

Capt. J. H. WRIGHT, of the Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment, was recalled, and testified that in the absence of the post commander, Capt. WIRZ had the command and countersigned furlough papers. The witness superintended the extension of the prison grounds--eleven acres having been added to them. Capt. WIRZ made requisitions upon him for axes, which he had no difficulty in supplying. Fuel could have been supplied if the prisoners had been allowed to go out after it under guard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schade--Furloughs were approved by Capt. Wirz; when the latter acted in the place of Gen. Winder he could give furloughs for thirty days, and when acting for Col. Persons, furloughs for seven days; they never had sufficient transportation at Andersonville.

Jervis Dyer, Twelfth United States Colored Troops, testified that Capt. Wirz proposed to the colored prisoners that if they took the oath to the South they could choose their own masters, and some of the guard said that Capt. Wirz declared he would make the white prisoners join the Confederates by starving them; the witness was for some time a servant at the house of Dr. White, and was ordered thither by Capt. Wirz, for which he received no pay. Capt. Wirz brought to Dr. White's three thousand letters addressed to Union prisoners; he handed them to Capt. Reed's wife, who was staying there; she took everything out of the letters, such as money, needles and thread, pictures, &c.; Mrs. Reed laughed at the contents of the letters, making fun of them, and then ordered him to burn them; he had seen Confederates wearing the clothing which had been sent to the prisoners; he heard one of the surgeons at Dr. White's say, "I have poisoned five Yankees to-day," and another would say, "I have poisoned ten;" they were laughing and drinking at the time; he had also heard the surgeons say they were going to vaccinate and take the arms off the Yankees; they would be frequently laughing about the poison; Mrs. Reed took from the letters four or five hundred dollars, which she kept in a box until the prison was broken up; he did not know what became of the money.

Judge-Advocate Chipman here read an agreement entered into between the Judge-Advocates and the counsel for the prisoner, by which the hospital records and death register, and such other records as shall be discovered may be received in evidence, except in cases where objection may be legally interposed.

Judge-Advocate Chipman then said that the government would informally close their case to-day, reserving the right, however, to examine witnesses who may be found touching new matter, and he would offer some record evidence connecting the Richmond authorities with the Andersonville prison.

Mr. Baker said he could not "go it blind" by consenting to such an arrangement.

Col. Chipman replied that the evidence referred to Davis, Lee, and others of the rebel government, and the counsel had no right to object to testimony which did not personally affect his client.

Mr. Baker said that the prisoner was charged with conspiring with parties named as well as with parties not named! We did not know who the latter were. If the Judge-Advocate introduced matter which had nothing to do with Capt. Wirz, then, of course, he had no objection.

Col. Chipman said there was a public and a material necessity to show up the infamy of these men.

The court inquired of Judge-Advocate Chipman whether he had such testimony at hand, and whether the witnesses had been sent for.

Col. Chipman replied that many of them had prevaricated or concealed facts which made it necessary for the government to take extraordinary measures to get at the truth. The evidence was less material to the defendant than to the trial, and was of a general character. He could not tell when he could procure the testimony. If this required defence, the government would not resist an application for a continuance.

Mr. Baker asked the commission to adjourn for at least a week from next Tuesday, for the following reasons:

First--That, coming into the case at the day of its opening, I have had no time to do more than keep along daily with the examination of witnesses put upon the stand by the prosecution. I have had no time to inform myself what witnesses the defence have had, nor what they will testify to generally, nor upon what points any certain witnesses will testify.

Upon all these matters I must inform myself by calling our witnesses together, and learning from them what they know, and upon what facts in the case they can testify. To do this requires time, which I must ask most respectfully of the court.

Second--There are many points in the prosecution just closed, as there always are in every case, and more especially in cases of the magnitude of this, which admit and require at our hands complete refutation and contradiction. This I know can be done, but it necessitates the great labor of overlooking the testimony and documents of the prosecution, which, numbering several thousand pages, requires much research and time.

A third reason, and which I regret to offer, is that the labors devolving upon me in this case have proven quite too heavy, and my own health requires that I should have a few days' rest.

I regret very much to ask any favor of this court, for reasons personal to myself, but when I state to the court that I am unable to go on further with the case without rest, I trust the court will do me the honor to believe that the statement comes not from any wish to unnecessarily delay the case, but from my impaired condition of health.

A fourth reason, and the all-important one in our defence, is this; and to give it more weight with this court, by being the more clearly seen, I must state it in comparison with the means and power of the government.

The government has shown a commendable disposition to do, generally, what could be made strongly appear to be necessary for the defendant, but it should bear in mind that it had convened many months before the trial commenced in preparing this prosecution.

The learned gentlemen conducting the prosecution have had the advantage of all the facilities coming from that most efficient department known as the Bureau of Military Justice, and I may add, with honor, rather than disrespect, the advantage of the advice and judgment of that truly able and worthy public servant Judge Holt in devising the path for them to pursue.

They have had money untold, if needed, at their command. They have agents, servants, clerks and reporters for every convenience and every want. They have had the whole or any portion of the detective and military force of the country to search and look up and bring before them any and every person who could in any way, or by the slightest word, throw any light upon their side of the case. In a word, they have had all that a great, earnest and all-powerful government could with prudence bestow in accumulating the whole *debris* of the fallen Southern confederacy upon the head of Capt. Wirz.

Of this I do not complain, for I recite it only in comparison.

How is it now with the defence? Captain Wirz lies before you, with a mind so shattered that he is unable to give his counsel reliable information upon the most vital points of his defence. He has not even the means to procure the necessities of a sick man, much less to defray the expenses incident to a trial like this.

He has books and documents, but they have until to-day been kept from his counsel by the government. He has witnesses, like the government, in all portions of the United States--in almost every State and village of the country. Some of them have come at his request, but many more are kept away, even after being subpenaed, because of their want of means to come. Others again write and say, "We have seen the charges, and we can say from our long stay at Andersonville, that such and such charges are not true--but we have no means to come unless you send it to us." The places of residences of others, who are most important witnesses, are known, but they can only be caught by sending messengers to find them out and accompany them here.

But this is not all. Some who have already arrived have, from the necessities of their families and the difficulty of meeting their expenses here, left and gone away; while others have been retained only by advances of money made by counsel themselves.

Other witnesses, again, write from a distance, under fictitious names, asking if they will be protected if they should come to testify.

Others who are most important witnesses will not come, unless at great expense to bring them.

Here, then, is sickness and misery struggling against opulence and power. Here is abject poverty struggling with untold millions. Here is a poor, destitute, distracted and shut up prisoner, with powerless and insufficient counsel, endeavoring to compete with all the ability, and power, and means that the most powerful government in the world can bestow to crush him.

Truly, gentlemen, I may say, then, that we, as his counsel, in all our good intentions are but presumptious in endeavoring to defend him. We, in our weakness, do but insult the majesty of our government when we attempt so much.

For these reasons, then, I ask that this court give us, at least, until a week from next Tuesday before we enter on the defence, and if, during the meantime, for the want of means, we cannot get together the distantly separated elements of our defence, I, for one I fear, shall feel it my duty to relinquish it entirely. Lest any misconstruction be put upon my language, and it be said I want confidence in our case, I must reiterate that I believe Capt. Wirz has a good and complete defence.

Col. Chipman said the last remark of the gentleman was an insult to the hundred United States soldiers who had certified in this case. It was in effect a charge that they had testified falsely.

Mr. Baker replied, there could be no such inference drawn from his remarks. He would say the prosecution could not make the horrors of Andersonville too bad by the tongue or pen of any of the witnesses. We may admit everything charged to have been done, but we may also deny that Capt. Wirz did it. Col. Chipman, if you had witnessed the closing scene here yesterday, you would not have just made the speech you did.

Mr. Baker resuming, said he believed he could produce witnesses to disprove the charges of barbarous cruelty having been committed by the prisoner in August, 1864, when everybody then at Andersonville knew he was then at home lying on his bed expecting to die, although witnesses swore to those things as having been done by Capt. Wirz, believing it to be true. Yet nothing was more common in courts than to enable the defence to show that the accused was at the time miles away from the place. He charged nobody with falsehood, but if he could from that say any of the witnesses were mistaken, he ought to have the opportunity to do so. It would be an honor if the counsel could show that witnesses were mistaken in any one of their senses. He believed the court would rejoice in believing the atrocities were not committed by this innocent man.

Major-Gen. Thomas said that Mr. Baker had drawn a comparison between the power of the government and the helplessness of the prisoner; he believed that everything had been done by the government to assist the defence.

Mr. Baker--We admit it, Gen. Thomas; you can not expect the government to pay our expenses.

Col. Chipman--The government pays citizens as witnesses, $3 a day and their mileage.

Mr. Baker--The government, I admit, has shown a commendable disposition.

Col. Chipman--I felt bound by my own honor to make the remark I did, and in justice to the witnesses.

Mr. Baker--I made no insinuation in any way; I respect my government and those concerned under it too much to treat them improperly. If I should say something which may look disrespectful, the amenities of the court should be extended to me in order that a harmless meaning may be attached to all I say.

The court after deliberating with closed doors, announced their decision on the application of counsel, namely: "overruling the motion for adjournment a week, but agreeing to adjourn until next Tuesday morning, in consideration of the delicate health of Mr. Baker.

The court then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

FORT DELAWARE AND ANDERSONVILLE.

How Prisoners of War were Treated at the North.

From the Washington Chronicle, Sept. 23.

During the war many of the ablest journals published in the South charged us with cruelty to the rebel prisoners in our hands, and denied *in toto* the truth of the statements made by Union soldiers on their return from Confederate prison pens. Hundreds of emaciated men were examined under oath as to the treatment they received at the hands of their jailors; and the record of their combined testimony, horrible beyond belief, is before the world. Since the defeat of the Southern armies and the capture of WIRZ, still more evidence has been taken by the Government--not always the evidence of Union soldiers or contrabands--but in many instances of rebel officers and privates who have added proof after proof to the great mass already collected, to fix upon the authorities of the so-called Confederate States and their agents, the commission of the most awful crimes ever known to man.

It seems hardly credible that in the loyal North there could be found a single man so lost to shame as to assert, in face of all the facts which have thrilled the feeling world with horror, that Andersonville was not so bad as it has been painted, and that it is a question whether the treatment of rebel prisoners in the North was any better than that received by Union prisoners in the South; but there is one such man, and he has given expression to his opinions on this subject in a recent number of the New-York *Daily News*. In this article he distinctly charges our authorities with unnecessary cruelty to rebel prisoners. During the whole war there never appeared in the columns of that paper one line denunciatory of the jailors at Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville, Millen, and other places, and as soon as the fighting was over and communication between Richmond and New-York was uninterrupted, the *News* hastens to secure the services of the notorious JOHN MITCHEL, who but a short time previously occupied the editorial chair of one of the "organs" at the rebel capital. While in this position he frequently advised the authorities not to treat Union captives as prisoners of war. He said their presence in Richmond was the means of increasing the prices of provisions in the market, and as "Yankee prisoners rightfully belonged to the Yankee nation," they (the rebels) were not required to keep and provide for them, but "that the prisoners should be sent up the James' River, where cold and starvation would soon convert them into saltpetre beds, to be manufactured into gunpowder with which to kill those who followed on in their track of invasion."

A correspondent sends us a description of Fort Delaware as it appeared in 1862, and notes the vast changes made there to meet the demand for room and shelter during the last three years. The buildings erected for the accommodation of rebel prisoners were from 300 to 400 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high. They were built of pine lumber, with three tiers of bunks along the interior sides, in which the prisoners could make their beds and repose in ease and comfort. These barracks were arranged and built in the shape of a large square, forming an arena in the centre of about the area of four acres of ground. They were put up at an expense to the government of $35,000. Two of these buildings were reserved for dining halls, in each of which were tables running the entire length of the building, on which each man's ration--consisting of bread, soup, and meat--was regularly and systematically served out; and after the tables were all served, the prisoners were marched out in regular order, and they would eat as human beings ought to eat.

The water used at the fort was brought from Brandywine Creek, a distance of sixteen miles, in a steamer. It was then pumped into large tanks or basins by steam power, where it kept sweet and fresh for a long time. This was used for cooking purposes by both the garrison and the prisoners--for cleansing purposes, water out of the bay was used. Now compare this with that floating stream of filth and disease that meandered through Andersonville prison. A great increase in the number of prisoners soon rendered more accommodations necessary. These were erected in three months at a cost of $30,000. Our correspondent, speaking of the sanitary precautions taken, says:

"The hospital regulations were very stringent, and the most rigid hygienic restrictions were observed with a view to promote the health and comfort of the patients. As soon as a patient was admitted he was subjected to a thorough purification, after which, a suit of clean clothes were put on him; he was then conducted to the ward assigned him and laid on a soft and comfortable bed; then the surgeon came round, examined him and prescribed such medicine and stimulants as he thought his case demanded. When medicine failed to have its desired effect, and all efforts on the part of the surgeon and his attendants proved fruitless, and death claimed him as its victim, his dying couch was made as smooth and easy as possible, and soon as he bowed submission to the king of terrors, he was removed to the dead-house and put into a coffin made of rough pine boards, and the next day decently buried. * * * *

The police regulations at the fort were of the most comprehensive character. Every morning the barracks, the arena and the whole encampment had to be swept and thoroughly clensed from all rubbish and refuse matter that could generate disease. Twice a week all the prisoners were marched out and compelled to take all their clothing and bedding with them; then all the bunks were examined, and the whole building thoroughly swept and cleansed; if scrubbing was found necessary it was done; after which they were marched back again. Every three months the building had to be whitewashed, both inside and outside.

Their rations were good in quality and more than sufficient in quantity. They had two full meals a day. Fresh beef was given them four days out of the week; the remaining three days they received pickled pork or beef. At one time we had a prisoners' fund of $95,000, which had accumulated out of the surplus of their rations. Out of this fund was bought vegetables and such extras as the government did not furnish for the benefit of the prisoners. I ask which side manifested the most kindness and Christian charity, we or our malignant foe? Reader, I leave it for you to decide.

Clothes were distributed among them from time to time, and they were not left to suffer and perish for the want of them, like our men at their prisons. During winter each man was furnished with an overcoat and an extra woolen blanket. In the fall of 1863 I, myself, helped to distribute ninety thousand dollars' worth of government clothing among them--and besides this, the Christian Commission sent thirty large boxes of clothing there to be given to them. They were also furnished with stoves--and last winter over twelve thousand dollars' worth of coal was consumed in the barracks and hospital. How does this compare with the cruel treatment of our men at Andersonville, where no shelter, no blankets, no clothing, and no wood was provided for them.

Rebel papers and exchanged Rebel prisoners said many hard things about the treatment at Fort Delaware, but I assure you they were all malicious lies--the whining, fault-finding devils would have complained if they had been quartered in the Astor House or Continental, and feasted on choice wines and roasted turkey every day. I have been at Point Lookout, at Johnson's Island, and various other depots of prisoners, and found that the same kind and humane treatment was meted out to our prisoners everywhere. But how have they repaid our kindness? Let the God of Israel judge between us: into His hands we surrender our grievances.

How glaring, how heart-rending was the picture that often presented itself to our view at our exchange posts or posts of delivery! We returned them good, strong, and healthy men, but received in exchange skeletons, starved, diseased, and dying men. My heart often bled at the sight of so much human wretchedness, outraged manhood--the misery and ruins around me."

The contrast between the course of the rebel authorities and that of our government in the treatment of prisoners, is as plain as it is provocative of the strongest emotions of the human heart. For the sake of humanity let no one outside of the court-room attempt to shield the authors of the terrible outrages committed at Andersonville and Libby.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 23.

ABATEMENT OF THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST.

The United States Consul-General at Constantinople, under date of August 23d, reports to the State Department a sensible abatement in the cholera since his last dispatch. The number of deaths on the 21st was one hundred and forty-three, while heretofore it exceeded two thousand in a single day.

FLORIDA APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed GEORGE ALLEN Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

THE NEW MINISTER FOR BRAZIL.

Señor AZAMBUYA was to-day presented as the new Brazilian Minister to the President.

PARDONS GRANTED.

Amnesty pardons were to-day granted to fifteen persons, nine of them Virginians, including the wife of Gen. LONGSTREET.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

One hundred and twelve witnesses have been examined for the prosecution on the Wirz trial.

The Case of Major Webb.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your note of Major WEBB's case, in the Washington correspondence of the TIMES of the 18th, there is an error which I wish you would correct.

He was not charged with fraud in any form; nor did the evidence on the trial disclose any complicity on his part with the purchase of soldiers' check-books in any form.

It was alleged against him that he had improperly paid check-books which had been purchased of soldiers; but the proof disclosed that they were paid pursuant to the rules of the pay department.

The principal matters charged against him were that he collected accounts in one instance for a citizen, and on two occasions for a sutler, for which he was compensated. The business transacted was private and unofficial, and was conceded to be proper. The impropriety was in taking a very moderate compensation for it.

It has been the practice of the Paymasters generally to make these collections, and to be paid for them. The thing has not been regarded as wrong in itself, nor is it prohibited by any law, regulation, or order.

Major WEBB is a man of high character and position, and no man in the service stood higher. Gen. MOTT, Gen. McALLISTER, MARCUS L. WARD, Gov. NEWELL, Judge VAN DYKE and others appeared as witnesses, and gave him the highest character, as did several officers in the Pay Department. The case was brought to the notice of the President on Saturday evening, who ordered a suspension of the sentence until he could give it a full consideration.

Gov. FORD and myself defended Major WEBB, and I will be responsible for the correctness of the foregoing. The position of Major WEBB in New-Jersey is such that there are public reasons why his case should stand fairly before the public. Of course, no friend of his supposes that the error in the TIMES was other than inadvertent.

Very respectfully, A. G. RIDDLE.

Loss of the Brig Nellie Hunt.

The *Nellie Hunt* left Lingan Sept. 2, for New-York, and the next day sprung a leak, which gradually gained on the pumps until three feet six inches of water was found, when she was headed in for Main-a-Dien Passage for smooth water; and when tacking ship, near Scateree Island, bearing E. S. E., one and a half miles distant, missed stays, and struck on Main-a-Dien bar reef, where she lay striking heavily. She afterward floated off, with seven feet of water in her; made sail to get into the inner harbor, and missing stays, again went head on to the west end of Scateree Island, and sunk to her taffrail. Saved the anchor and chains, and the sails that were bent, and a part of the lower rigging.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 21.

Arrived, ship *Orpheus*, from New-York.

An arrival from Shanghai brings dates from that port to the 29th of July. The news is unimportant. The steamer *Hawkaw* was burned at Canton on the 21st of July.

Continuous rains had fallen at Shanghai. The consumption of meat had been prohibited for three days.

Suicide of an Unknown Man in a Sleeping-Car.

CLIFTON, C. W., Friday, Sept. 22.

An unknown passenger in the night train from the West, shot himself in a sleeping-car. He was found in his berth by the conductor of the train, when near Suspension Bridge, covered with blood, and a pistol in his hand. His letters and boots were marked ——, Dubuque.

—Two cases of death from cholera are reported at Toulon.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Down the Valley to Pittston—"A City of Magnificent Distances"—Operations of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, &c., at Pittston—More about the Strike—The Wyoming Valley—Wilkesbarre—Coal Operations Carried on there—The Miners' Work—Immense Deposits there.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Friday, Sept. 15.

Yesterday evening I reached this place, nine miles below Scranton, and at the confluence of the Lackawanna and the north branch of the Susquehanna. The latter is crossed by two bridges, one belonging to the Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad, a valuable feeder of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and partly controlled by its management. That road extends downward to Northumberland, opposite Sunbury, following the west bank of the river.

For the first mile or so below the railroad depot, Pittston is a prosy enough looking place, the houses and streets being scattered around loosely; while coal-breakers, coal-pits or coal-cars present their dusky visages at every few rods' distance. Further down, the main street assumes a more respectable appearance; still, I found "the new big brick store" a sufficient land-mark to serve for nearly half a mile. Its erection was manifestly an event in Pittstonian annals. As laid out on the map Pittston is a second edition of Washington, where "magnificent distances" long formed its most marked trait. As suspended from the walls, this place would support forty thieves of its own, without trouble, in the jobbing line. In point of fact, it contains 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, its prettiest suburb being on the west side of the river. The principal public buildings are a few churches and school-houses, with several engine-houses and coal-crushers.

A short distance above it, the Susquehannah cuts through the Greenfield mountain, and thence sweeps off grandly to the southwest, inclosing the lovely Wyoming valley on its west side. The scenery from any of the neighboring hills, in spite of the black blotches on the landscape, is exceedingly pretty.

The Gravity railroad of the Pennsylvania Coal Company terminates two miles below, its entire length being 47 miles. By means of about a dozen planes, it surmounts the Moosic Mountain at a point fully 1,000 feet above the valleys on each side, and nearly 1,800 feet above the sea. The managers feel confident that it can be built about as cheaply as a first-class locomotive road, while for heavy freight it can be operated more economically.

The property of this company comprises 6,000 acres of coal lands, situated partly at Pittston and partly at Dunmore, two miles east of Scranton. In the entire mining department, about 1,500 men and boys were employed before the strike. The quantity of coal shipped in 1864 amounted to 759,588 tons, the company mining all their own coal. The following additional operators are also mining in or near this place: Messrs. Hancock & Foley, Mercur & Co., Waterman, Beaver & Co., J. Freeland, M. C. Mercur, Mercur & Tompkins, Abm. Price, and the Maryland Coal Company—their aggregate production being about 175,000 tons per annum.

The width of coal "territory" in this part of the valley is, perhaps, a mile and a half, and the average width of the deposit in the Lackawanna valley is scarcely two miles, although in places it shoots out to four or five. During the fifteen years the Pennsylvania Coal Company have been operating here shafts have been sunk to the depth of fully 300 feet, and levels have been run in a mile and a half. On their property four veins of coal are known to exist, the thickest being 14 feet in places, and averaging about 10. The other seams are usually between three and seven feet thick, and are not much worked as yet.

This part of the valley is more disturbed than higher up on the Lackawanna. Several anti-clinal axes appear in Pittston, the coal seems dipping rapidly northward and southward; while the crest of the ridges have been carried away. Hillocks of boulder-drift also abound in the neighborhood, consisting chiefly of common sandstones, which have been beautifully polished and rounded. There is no gneiss-drift found hereabouts, as near the New-Jersey Highlands. The company are putting up additional coal-breakers on their property, making the coal ready for market in all the sizes required. Formerly it was customary to ship it nearly altogether as lump coal, letting the purchaser break it. In this process from 15 to 25 per cent. usually goes to loss; but the operators in this section claim to have machinery so perfect that the loss has been reduced to a minimum of about 15.

No immediate prospect of the strike ending is visible; still the belief is common that the miners cannot stand out much longer. Some are known to be suffering already from want; and it is supposed that they are about ready to give in. On the other hand, there is an impression that several of the smaller operators, who usually mine a few score thousand tons, selling their coal to the companies, will accede to the men's demands, and thus compel the others to follow. The leaders on both sides are bringing every appliance to bear upon the "weak-kneed," only everything is done so smoothly that the surface appears unruffled. It is, in fact, a contest between the leaders of the union and the company's officers, as to which shall exercise supremacy. Undoubtedly strikes have been engineered in coaldom by the managers of mines, when the object was nothing more than a demonstration to force up the price of coal by exciting general alarm. There is no evidence that *this* movement is of such a character; and the officers protest that such schemes never received any aid and comfort in *this* part of the country. It may be so. At any rate, when the men left work, none of the great interests operating here had a stock on hand amounting to 100,000 tons.

The Wyoming Valley is one of the most lovely in all creation. Whether CAMPBELL, the poet, had seen it before writing his *Gertrude*, I do not remember; but the surroundings could not have been better adapted, in point of contrast, to excite a shock in the minds of the reader, between the tranquillity of the opening scene and the horrors which ensued. A modest village every two or three miles, its pretty buildings reflecting the solar rays among the growths of trees which have since sprung up, and the church spires peering up with equal modesty, but a few feet higher, as if prepared to catch the first celestial influences, but not to obtrude themselves too strikingly on the public gaze, as if to flaunt their excessive piety. On every side a sea of green grass or tall corn, nodding gracefully to the breeze which played upon us from the northwest. Here and there the Susquehanna just permitted us to get a glimpse at its placid surface, as we swept down the plain. And as if to render the scene still more entrancing, a thunder-shower had passed, cooling the atmosphere and covering the firmament with great patches of white cloud, whose shadows sailed gracefully above the wooded slopes of the mountains on both sides of us. Nature could do little more in the way of getting up another Paradise than she has done here.

I finish my letter at Wilkesbarre, named after two of its old settlers, WILKES and BARRE. It is about as large and populous as Pittston, but regularly laid out and better finished. Originally it was nearly surrounded by the canal and river, but these boundaries have long since been passed, and there is a respectable-sized suburb on the opposite (western) side of the Susquehanna. That river is 250 yards wide, but not navigable here. The borough is rather low and level to be well drained; in parts of it the people are subject to agues. It is the county seat for Luzerne, and the court-house, a large and spacious brick building, in the form of the letter T, is quite a conspicuous object. Two weekly papers, the *Union* and the *Record of the Times*, advocate with ability the claims of the dominant parties. Wilkesbarre is about equally divided, but the county goes Democratic, usually by 3,000 or 4,000 majority.

In the court-house is preserved a section of a tree, the stem two feet across, with about six feet of the root attached, just as it was taken out of one of the coal mines. It is a mass of pure anthracite, showing the bark, rings, grooves, cleavings, roots, &c., almost as distinctly as if it had been cut yesterday. How many millions of years have elapsed since it stopped growing? The Historical and Geological Society have an exceedingly interesting and valuable collection of fossil plants, &c., obtained from these coal fields. The section of one plant, manifestly of the *reed* species, is fully six inches in diameter. In hundreds of other cases, the impressions of leaves of huge plants, which grew in water, are stamped on the rocks with the utmost distinctness. In others, the bark of the trees has left its superscription in the most beautiful and rare figures. Mr. V. L. MAXWELL, to whose courtesy I am greatly indebted, informs me that the remains of some hundreds of plants have been taken out of the mines hereabouts.

This coal formation is a prolongation of that in the Lackawanna Valley, of which this section of the Susquehanna is the direct continuation; but on the Susquehanna the bed widens from two or three to five or six miles, reaching far up the mountains on both sides. In the valley it can be reached only by boring to great depths, in some localities from 800 to 1,000 feet, before striking the first vein. The consequence is, that mining is carried on along the mountain slopes, chiefly on the east side of the river, from one to two miles of the borough, where the dip is such that the veins are easily reached by running levels, with railroads, into the hills. The most famous of these mines is the Baltimore Coal Company's, where the upper bed, 20 feet thick, is exposed to view a few rods from the pit-mouth. On the property of this company (fully 1,500 acres) eight or ten veins are known to exist in places; elsewhere the coal has been carried away to some extent. This company have been operating many years here, having been the oldest in the valley. At first they shipped coal in arks, which floated down the Susquehanna, when the river sprite was in a kindly mood, otherwise not. They have now seven miles of railroad track underground; employ about 250 men in the mines, and 200 others in breaking coal or forwarding. For some time they have been taking out 25,000 tons monthly, mostly sent to Havre de Grace and Baltimore, but some quantities go eastward to Elizabethport. Mr. J. LIPPENCOTT is the superintendent.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company ship over 50,000 tons monthly, of which 40,000 go down the Susquehanna Valley to Havre, Baltimore, &c. They own 4,000 acres of land, and lease about 4,000 more, employing nearly 1,000 men and boys in all departments. Mr. JOSEPH STICKNEY is general superintendent. The collieries are at Nanticoke, near the foot of the valley, and about eight miles below Wilkesbarre; and at Randolph, three miles down. These collieries and those of the Baltimore Coal Company, were stopped several months in Spring by the heavy freshets, which damaged the canal badly; but have since been resumed, and the men are now working steadily. The rates per ton paid are somewhat lower than were offered and rejected higher up the valley.

Other operators hereabouts are the Wyoming, the Andenreid, the Franklin, the Lehigh and Susquehanna, and the Germania Coal Companies; but none of these produce so largely as the two mentioned.

A good pun! I was about turning the handle of an office door to pass in, when I observed the following, written in pencil: "In from ten to one." Underneath which some wag adds: "Ten to one if you find him in."

Wilkesbarre contains a great deal of solid wealth, and is evidently prospering. It has two banks, and two machine-shops and foundries, the larger owned by Messrs. LANSING & MARSHAL, who employ about fifty men in making machinery for the mines; the other belongs to Mr. RICHARD JONES, who employs thirty-five men. The effects of the strike are felt in this as in all other departments of industry.

But the cars are about ready to start, and I must close this letter.

W. W.

Over the Moosac Mountain—Carbondale and its Surroundings—Squatter Sovereignty—The Strike, and What it is About—Expected to End Soon—How the Men Conduct Themselves—Prices of Coal and of Labor—Painful Reminiscences of 1863—What they Teach.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARBONDALE, Tuesday, September 19, 1865.

From Waymart I made my way across Moosac Mountain this forenoon, the stage consuming just two hours on the six miles. It was packed with fellow-sufferers to the point of suffocation, and but for the appearance of rain, I should have acted wisely in keeping the seventy-five cents, going afoot, and avoiding the torture altogether. There is a good prospect to be had from the summit, the view toward the east extending as far as the Blue Ridge; on the west it is bounded by Greenfield Mountain, a parallel range at a few miles distance. If, as BURKE maintains, danger be one of the constituents of the sublime, then the ride down hill was as sublime as I desire, the effect of joltings and plungings innumerable being intensified by the accounts of broken vehicles and broken necks reported as having recently been witnessed. At last we reached Carbondale in safety.

This borough or city is built at the bottom of a cup-like depression near the head of the Lackawanna Valley. The core of the place consists of a dozen or more blocks of tolerably decent houses, the stores standing gable-end to the principal street; about half a dozen churches, four of which are in a row and adjoining each other, like an ecclesiastical happy family; a matter-of-fact looking court-house, in front of which is a pretty triangle, if it were fenced in and laid off. Population now approaching 6,000, but at one time was fully 8,000—the decrease arising from a cause which I shall by and by point out. Principal ingredients in the population, American, Irish and Welsh. The last-named was at one time larger than at present, and I incline to think that Patrick is in a majority in point of numbers. There would be no question on this head, if the settlements extending down the valley for a mile or two beyond the city limits were taken into the reckoning.

The suburbs of Carbondale, and, indeed, all down the valley for miles, are as ragged and unkempt a concern as I have ever witnessed. It is a duplicate of that crust of squatterdom which covers the upper part of New-York Island—another "Dutch Hill," only extending for miles down the river sides and along the slopes. The way this came about was as follows: The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company own all the land nearly as far down as Scranton, in all about 20 miles in length; while they extend nearly from summit to summit in the opposite direction, or from three to five miles. The managers erect no houses or stores for the accommodation of their workmen and profit to themselves, but permit miners to squat upon any unoccupied land they can "seize, occupy, and possess." These are no ways diffident about appropriating the best and most convenient spots, which they proceed to inclose in the roughest manner imaginable. Then they proceed to erect the cabin and its necessary accompaniments, the pig-stye, the dog-pen, and the chicken-coop. The castle also takes form, usually consisting of rough hemlock boards for walls, partitions, roof, doors, and all. In the course of time this may give place to a rather better style of dwelling; but I think it fair to estimate 50 per cent. of the abodes on the outskirts of Carbondale and along the valley as answering to this description. Perhaps one in five of them has reached the ambitious elevation of a second story, or been covered with a coat of paint.

In fact, it is Tipperary over again, only a little more so. The adults, with their "rich Irish brogue," are there; "the childhre" as hale and hearty looking, as ragged and as dirty too, as if they had left the bogs only yesterday, are there; the inevitable pig is there; so also are a goodly number of cows, calves, geese, ducks, chickens, &c., which are pastured on the road-sides or out of the half-acre gardens, where potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables maintain a dubious fight with the weeds and boulders for supremacy. As to planting trees, paving sidewalks, improving fences—who would be so *green* as engage in such Yankee pursuits?

They pay no rents, and they have nine points of the law on their side—nay, the full ten points, as I have been credibly informed; for not only do they build houses and plant gardens, but they sell their property when leaving the neighborhood, and in some cases come into full ownership after twenty-one years' uninterrupted possession. No writs of ejectment have been served upon them to the best of my knowledge; no refractory squatter has been noticed to deliver possession of his house and lot, although the men have been more than two months on a strike. Is not this liberal on the part of the company? It is liberal, and no doubt considered politic, inasmuch as the people, old and young, are *adscripti glebae*, as much attached to the soil as were all our forefathers during the days of the Plantaganets. Yet, I question greatly its propriety, and even its policy, in the long run. It perpetuates clannishness, dirt, inattention to the future. It keeps up habits and associations like those existing in many parts of the country which most of the miners left. Better by far, it seems to me, if the companies were to erect decent houses and inclose lots of a fair size, charging therefor a moderate rent, and insisting upon cleanliness and some degree of tidiness. Let this example only be set, and it would be followed up. Neatness and nastiness are alike contagious. And with a certain degree of physical comforts follow contentment, the desire for improvement, progress. I can hardly conceive of such a metamorphosis being possible in this neighborhood.

And now about a *strike*, whose effects are painfully felt in the City of New-York and all its surroundings, every day in the week. As I write, reports are current that a number of the men are ready to resume work upon conditions just proposed by the company as a compromise. To get a clear understanding of the dispute, I must begin at the beginning, or go back to the period which preceded the war.

The mode of engaging miners is by the gross ton of 2,240 pounds, not by the day. Two of these take a contract to cut coal, hiring two laborers to shovel it into the cars. In 1860 the usual price per ton paid to contractors was from 40 to 42 cents. At times it has been as low as 35 and as high as 45 or 50 cents; but the average remuneration was as stated. During the war, as everybody knows, strikes took place frequently, and the price advanced to $1 27 per ton last year. Four men can take out 16 tons per day, a quantity considered a fair average for good and bad localities. At this rate, the miner and his laborer averaged a fraction over $5 per day each; distributed in the proportion of about $7 to the former and $3 or $3 25 to the latter.

After the war closed and prices began to fall, the company announced that they would reduce the wages fifteen cents per ton, which took place with little or no trouble. A second reduction of the same amount followed about midsummer, also submitted to, but with an understanding, it is said, that henceforth the rate per ton should fall or rise with the price of coal at New-York. It is claimed that no such decline had taken place when the managers announced that there would be a third reduction of fifteen cents, making the price eighty-two cents, instead of $1 27. It happened, unfortunately, that about the same time an advance took place in groceries, dry goods, &c., which afforded the men more than a pretext for refusing to submit to this reduction. They offered, however, to submit to one of *six* cents on the ton, and some were willing to meet the company half way. The latter insisted upon being Cæsar or nothing, whereupon the men turned out through the whole length of this valley, as far down as Wilkesbarre.

The strike began in the early part of July, and has continued ever since—nearly nine weeks. Operations came to a stand-still from Dan to Beersheba. Canals and railroads are doing nothing; only the engines continue at work, pumping out the water which collects in the nether regions. Men squat in the doors of their squatter homes; squat on roadsides, fences, coal-cars, hotel steps, and wherever they can congregate. They protest that they will never give in, even though it should take a whole year, or three years, to bring the company to terms. Public men have been here, striving to heal, if possible, the breech—among others, Gov. CURTIN. Rumors are now rife that the men will resume work in a day or two, on a reduction of 7½ cents per ton, splitting the difference. But what credit should be attached to such reports, I am as yet unable to say. A conference was held down the valley to-day, and a meeting here is to be held this (Tuesday) evening.

Can the miners and laborers hold out much longer? A few can; more, I opine, cannot. True, they have their huts, their gardens, their pigs, poultry, potatoes, cabbages—some even a cow or two. But these will go a short way toward the support of large families, who have been accustomed to living lavishly in bye-gone days. I believe the rule was to spend their earnings as fast as they came in. There is a union among the men in this valley, but I cannot learn that it is supported by outside contributions, and 25 cents per month from the idle will go a short distance toward supporting such a great body of idlers. Already the losses, in the shape of wages only, have amounted to probably half a million of dollars in this county, to which the strike has extended.

In the meantime the managers of the company have gone assiduously to work in making necessary repairs on the track of their railroad over the mountain, between this place and Honesdale. These works are nearly completed, and it is a curious circumstance that this event should synchronize with the anticipated end of the strikes. This is not the only point gained. The instant the miners stopped work, the price of coal advanced by leaps of one, two and three dollars per ton; assuredly, the company have lost little or nothing by this movement on the part of their men, while other interests have profited immensely, the price of coal having reached many notches higher than it would otherwise have done. I am loth to credit vague rumors, or to draw inferences from uncertain data, but it appears quite possible that the companies were not so bitterly opposed to this strike as some might imagine; in fact, that it is as likely to add to the dividends of 1865 as otherwise.

At all events, for a difference of seven or eight cents per ton in the price of labor, the people of New-York and of the whole East are made to suffer. Women and children will sit shivering in the cold next Winter, not having means sufficient to purchase fuel, on account of "this unnatural contest," to make use of the political slang which was current one year ago. At best, we shall have to pay two or three dollars per ton extra, the whole of which will go into the pockets of middlemen—the laboring producer getting nothing.

And, just think of it! The best screened coal is now delivered in this city for $2 70 per ton, of 2,000 pounds. The highest price last year was $3 50. At tide-water it costs about four times that amount! In other words, to carry it 200 miles by canal and river, and 16 miles by land, (equivalent to 50 miles of canal,) you must pay this year *nearly eight dollars*, or three times as much as it cost at the pits! Costly transportation, when two or three interests own with the mines "the exits and the entrances" thereto.

In the Lehigh and the Schuylkill regions they have already had their own amusements in this line, terminated, as I learn, by victory on the part of the companies. No wonder; the men were poor, and poverty had no chance in the contest. Besides, had labor not been politically turbulent during the war, whether by design or otherwise, playing into the hands of DAVIS & Co? Ah! Messrs. Miners! the sympathy which you *might* have had from the outside public is withheld from you, on account of the troubles you excited here when LEE's and EWELL's and LONGSTREET's legions were treading the soil of the Keystone State.

It is but just to add, however, that the men have deported themselves throughout the present dispute with the utmost propriety. In no quarter have I heard of a single instance where riots have arisen, notwithstanding the universal idleness, with the temptations to indulge in spirituous liquors. And after spending many hours among them, I have failed to see one individual who appeared to be the worse for his cups. They meet and discuss their measures calmly, taking care, however, to let strangers as little as possible into their secrets. The outsider, if anyway decently dressed, is apt to excite suspicion as being an agent or a spy; and every person, from the child to the woman of fourscore, puts on "a stiff upper lip," as if prepared for any contingency rather than a dishonorable surrender. I have broken their lines and got into their arcana, by means of themselves, but had to journey many miles before able to flank the ever vigilant guards. In one case, while catechising a few boys, they were hailed by an old woman, in *Irish*, not to open their mouths.

"From one learn all!" A community of know-nothings throughout. Woe-betide the government agent, be he constable or census-taker, who goeth in pursuit of a law-breaker or the number of men liable to draft! He will most assuredly have his labor for his pains. His pursuit of knowledge will be "under difficulties" of no ordinary kind. No person knows aught of his or her neighbor's affairs—name, age, appearance, place of nativity, occupation, or such matters as gratify impertinent curiosity. Never was such a wholesale erasure of faces, facts, &c., from the public memory as took place during the past two years!

I spoke of the population of this place having diminished within the last decade. The draft may have contributed somewhat to this falling off, but it is chiefly attributed to the fact that the company at first carried on mining operations in this immediate locality only, whereas now they are extended as far down as Providence, sixteen miles, and only two miles above Scranton. The force of men employed has lately been larger, only scattered over a greater area. Of mineral statistics and facts, however, more at another time.

W. W.

THE GRAVE OF YANCEY.—The Montgomery correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, thus describes the grave of one who was foremost in the rebellion:

"'NOTICE.—Every white person who shall injure or destroy any tomb, monument, fence, tree, shrub or flower, in the graveyard, will be subject to a fine of fifty dollars, and a slave or free negro, will be punished with not less than fifty stripes.' Such is the flaming cherubim that guards the Montgomery Cemetery. Albeit I went to see the grave of YANCEY. It is marked by no monument. A plain marble slab, lying on a level with the ground, and inclosed by a low iron fence, covers the ashes of the once proud fire-eater. The name 'WM. L. YANCEY' on the iron gate is the only thing that tells whose bones rest here. Strange enough, that one so ambitious during life should, when dying, request his friends to put no monument to his grave; so strange, indeed, that I am disposed to doubt it in the case of Mr. YANCEY, notwithstanding an old citizen tells me that was the fact. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church in this city, was remarkably gifted in prayer, and zealous of good works generally; at least, that is the reputation he has here. He had a small plantation and owned a few slaves, but was by no means wealthy. Still he was the recognized champion of slavery and slaveholders. He gave his great genius to the defence of an institution whose destruction it is a pity Providence had not spared him to see. Many have lived to see it whom, I fear, do not profit by the lesson so much as he would have done."

OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Annual Exhibition—The Show Grounds and the Palace—Extent and Character of the Show.

LONDON, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1865.

The twentieth annual exhibition of the Upper Canada Agricultural Association was opened here to-day, under exceedingly favorable auspices. Bad crops for some years past tended to lessen the importance of these shows; but an excellent harvest this year has rendered the present exhibition in many respects superior to preceding ones. The marked progress of the Agricultural Association is apparent in the increased prosperity it enjoys, for it is now in a highly flourishing condition. The first exhibition was held at Toronto, in the autumn of 1846, when prizes to the amount of $1,100 were awarded, whilst this year the awards will reach $12,000, or about $3,000 more than the amount given at the last New-York State Fair. The alternating principle has always been so far carried out that the exhibitions have not been held successively for two years in one place. Owing to the want of accommodation in some of the small towns, it was found desirable to confine the shows to the four chief cities, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and London. In each of those cities permanent buildings have been erected, and in all probability no further change will be made in the arrangement, since the cities have been put to the expense of providing costly structures designated Crystal Palaces.

The heavy yield of the present harvest is abundantly evident in the large and varied display of cereals, the Spring grains predominating, however. With the exception of Fall wheat, this year's crop is slightly above the average, consequently the annual exhibition is in this respect very much in advance of the exhibitions of several years past. The failing crops did much to create a feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the people, and it need scarcely be wondered, that under the circumstances, murmurs of discontent were heard. A change for the better has come, and returning prosperity has brought renewed happiness with it to all. Under this fortunate state of things, the present Provincial exhibition has opened, and every smiling face one meets indicates the general joy.

LONDON AND THE EXHIBITION.

London is a city of recent growth, having sprung up from the wilderness within less than forty years, to attain a population of nearly 20,000 inhabitants. Few places can boast of having done as much. Located at the junction of the two branches of the Thames, it has a commanding position, and is considered one of the most beautiful places in Canada. Being in the centre of the largest and finest grain-producing district in the Province, it is an admirable point for holding the Provincial Exhibition. This is the third that has been held here. One of the best shows was held here in 1861, but the present far exceeds it, both in extent and the number of visitors. Yesterday large numbers flocked in by the different routes, and the hotels were soon all filled up. One train from the east brought one thousand passengers, a second brought seven hundred and fifty, a third eight hundred, and a fourth as many more. To-day the arrivals have been equally as great; but to-morrow will bring the great crowd, as the second day is always considered the best. The different departments are yet incomplete, owing to the railways detaining the goods and stock. By to-morrow, however, it is expected there will be a full complement.

THE SHOW-GROUNDS AND THE PALACE.

Four years ago, about twenty acres of ground, known as ordnance, or government lands, were set apart for the purpose of holding the Provincial Exhibitions. The corporation and inhabitants contributed liberally toward the erection of permanent buildings, and it was accordingly decided to inclose the ground, and put up a palace, after the fashion of the original Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, London, England. The design was prepared, and, as a matter of course, it was fully expected that London the little would ere long rejoice in the noblest exhibition structure in the Province. A commencement was made; one story of brick work went up, and all promised well, but unfortunately the thing was done without proper calculation, and it was ultimately found that the building would prove ruinous, if the design were followed throughout. A change was at once made, and the upper part of the structure was so much circumscribed as to spoil the appearance of the building and render it anything but attractive. The ground space is about 24,000, while the upper story, or gallery, is but 4,000. The building is octagonal, and approached by eight doorways. The interior arrangement is very good, and with due care any number of people may pass through the building without much crushing. The gallery is somewhat contracted and much narrower than is desirable. On the whole, the palace is creditable, and the people of London are justly proud of it.

The buildings for cattle, horses, poultry, sheep, carriages, &c., are not of a very substantial character, yet well enough adapted to the various purposes. The stables are very extensive, and the cattle-sheds evidently all that could be desired. Steam engines and heavy machinery generally, have to remain outside. The water for the grounds is supplied by Lake Horn, a beautiful artificial sheet of water inside the fenced space. Booths are scattered over the ground, to the number of something under a dozen. The numerous tents and other buildings greatly mar the appearance of the grounds, yet they are beautiful, notwithstanding, and it is difficult to say if a more suitable spot could be found anywhere for the purposes to which they are devoted.

THE EXTENT OF THE EXHIBITION.

Much depends upon the locality for holding the exhibition, in so far as its extent is concerned. As between Toronto, Hamilton and London, all is well, for the shows in those places are always good. The same cannot be said of Kingston, as that place is too far eastward for the great bulk of stock and produce. The association has found to its cost that it is not well to take the exhibitions east of Toronto, and were it not that Kingston has put up a crystal palace, it would be deemed wise not to go there in future. The last exhibition there was very limited; the largest ever held was at Hamilton, in 1860, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of WALES. The total number of entries then, was 7,232; this year they nearly reach that figure. The entries of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, are thus classified this year:

Horses—393, 25 of which are blood.

Cattle—Durhams, 108; Herefords, 25; Angus, 10; Prince of Wales, 25; Devons, 79; Ayrshires, 83; Galloways, 70; grades, 85; fat cattle, 41. Total, 526.

Sheep—Leicesters, 389; Cotswolds, 102; Southdowns, 80; Shropshiredowns, 14;] Cheviots, 30; Spanish merinos, 49; French merinos, 21; Saxon and Silesian merinos, 18; fat sheep, 35. Total, 738.

Pigs—Yorkshires, 17; large Berkshires, 15; other large breeds. 12; Suffolks, (small,) 44; improved Berkshires, 73; other small breeds, 37. Total, 198.

Poultry—223.

With the exception of pigs, this is a very large show in stock department; and, as a general thing, the quality is good. The horses make the best part of the exhibition. The cattle are by no means inferior, particularly the Galloways, which are more numerous than usual. The poultry are really very fine, and attract much attention. But another letter will have to describe them along with the other departments.

THE EXTERIOR OF THE SHOW.

As might naturally be expected, our provincial shows are highly characteristic, and exhibit life in its various phases. They are made up of all sorts of people, from the Governor-General downward; but this year His Excellency, Lord MONCK, has not time to be present, as he intends leaving for England shortly. We have the gentleman of leisure, the well-to-do farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman, the working man, and the loafer, all of whom make up their minds to have one, two or three days in the year at least to enjoy themselves. All, with the exception of the last-named, have some useful object in view, but he is on the look-out for plunder, and is generally found at some sort of questionable work. Perhaps, as he is well dressed, he passes in the crowd for being respectable, while all the time he is devising some plan of raising the wind by unfair and dishonest means. He is probably the keeper of a den where reptiles, fat women and other monstrosities are shown; or it may be that he is plying the vocation of pocket-picking, for such gentry are abundant here. Numbers of side-shows exist; and even the boasted American Blondin, HARRY LESLIE, is giving performances in a pavilion. These things appear to be necessary to an exhibition, in order to gratify the curiosity of a certain class of people who are always in search of the wonderful. There is no lack of variety in this respect, and it seems that a thriving trade is going on in the vicinity of the show-grounds. Fast nags from the country are abundant, while crowds of gaily-dressed girls from the country accompany their swains in vehicles of various designs. Taking it all in all, the exhibition presents a motley group.

What is to be Seen—Too Many People and Too Little Room—Fair Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures.

LONDON, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1865.

The crowd increases, and the cry is, "Still they come." How those arriving are to find room at the hotels, is becoming a question of serious import. To be sure very many will return in the evening, by train or otherwise; but there will still be crowding. In small cities gatherings are not most desirable, inasmuch as the necessary accommodation to render it comfortable is wanting. The number on the show-ground yesterday was comparatively small, as very many of the articles and stock had not been placed in the early part of the day, and constables guarded the entrances to the palace, so as to allow of the judges performing their work without being interfered with; yet, in spite of this, very little was done, and no single department was judged. This was owing almost entirely to the incomplete state of the departments. Toward evening admission to the palace was obtained by an anxious crowd hanging about the doors, many having been thoroughly disgusted with the idea of being kept out all day. One lady very indignantly remarked that it was shameful to be prevented from seeing the exhibition after paying for it. The twenty-five cents, she thought, swept away all restrictions, and no matter how the judges might get through their labors, visitors should be permitted to crowd into the palace as they pleased. To her no small astonishment she found that there was less freedom among the managers of the show than she anticipated. On the whole, very good order was preserved, both on the ground and in the city, a large number of special constables being on duty. With the exception of an occasional staggerer who might be seen steering his way through the crowds at intervals, all was sobriety and harmony. Stray drunkards will turn up in almost any locality where crowds get together, and London is fortunate thus far in the orderly manner in which the exhibition is passing off.

THE PALACE AND ITS CONTENTS.

Notwithstanding the tardiness of the railway people in sending forward the exhibition goods, the vacant spaces were gradually filled up yesterday afternoon, and a tolerably good idea may now be formed of the quality and extent of the display. Entering by the western angle of the building, the first object attracting attention is the truly excellent collection of mechanical works from the shops of the Great Western Railway Company, at Hamilton. The collection consists of the various parts of a locomotive, beautifully polished; car-springs, nuts, bolts; a duplex safety valve, and specimens of brasswork. A finer display of the kind was probably never made, and the Superintendent of the Great Western Mechanical Department, Mr. SAMUEL SHARPE, deserves great credit for his exertions in getting up this attractive feature in the exhibition. Such a collection is a complete study for the mechanic, and worth all the displays of jimcracks ever presented in the shape of ornament or fancy work.

Among the other useful things in the palace may be mentioned the different specimens of domestic manufactures; cloths, tweeds, unbleached cotton bags, and other cotton goods. The cotton manufactures are from the factory of Messrs. WRIGHT & SON, Dundas, an establishment that has done much to encourage the introduction of such goods among us. A few years since no manufactures of the kind were produced here, now there are three very good factories in the province. It will require considerable time to raise up a large trade in this branch of industry. In the manufacture of woolen goods, Canada has made great progress of late years, and now competes favorably with any other country. The cloths are not equal to the English kinds, but the tweeds excel, and have found a ready market in the United States. Finer qualities than are shown at the present exhibition could not well be produced. The manufacture of this class of goods has wonderfully improved even within a couple of years. Ten years ago only a few woolen factories existed, and these were limited to custom work; now, however, factories have risen up all over the country, and the annual product is immense. The show of carpeting, flannels and druggets is very small, very little of this description of goods being manufactured, most of it being the work of the hand-loom. Yarns, too, are very poor, particularly in the dyes, the colors being of the worst description. There is a good display of hosiery from the town of Guelph. A good deal has been done in this kind of manufacture, which has been brought to a state of great perfection, and in connection with it the knitting by machinery of woolen shirts, &c. The specimens this year are not quite so numerous as formerly.

The furniture department is miserably represented, only a few bureaus, bedsteads, and other bed-room articles being shown. The redeeming feature is found in two splendid bird-cages of the most elaborate and expensive construction—one resting upon a stand, and the other to be suspended. No article on exhibition among the useful or ornamental description, equals these. They were made by a cabinet-maker of London.

The machinery is somewhat mixed, part of it being in the palace. For instance, there is a large carding-machine of excellent construction from St. Thomas. It should have been in motion in order to judge of it properly. There is also a very useful leather roller, and a wood-boring machine; besides, we have two hand fire engines, neither of which require more than a passing notice, being of very ordinary build.

The show of pottery—two large collections being exhibited—is decidedly good for this country. It is only within a few years that this branch of manufactures has sprung up, and it bids fair to attain perfection speedily. The stone ware is of a superior description, whilst the lighter kinds of pottery look promising. Possibly they do not rival the manufactures of the famous English or American potteries, yet they are not to be despised as the beginning of a very large and lucrative trade, as the manufacture of pottery will soon be in Canada.

At the Great Exhibition, or World's Fair, in 1851, Canada bore away the prize for edge tools, the collection coming from the manufactory of Mr. H. DATE, Galt. It was remarked that the collection could not possibly be excelled. Of course a display of cutlery would be an easy matter in England, but to produce a complete set of edge tools, such as are in common use in America, from the common ax to the fine shaving-knife, was beyond the reach of English artisans. It required a Canadian to show how to do it; hence his success. Here he has a case of tools, which, however, do not occupy a very conspicuous place, as they were late in arriving. There is also a large assortment of every description of saws, by Mr. JOSEPH FLINT, St. Catharines. This is an admirable collection, embracing all sizes, from the large circular mill saw to the very smallest used. It would scarcely be possible for the large manufactories of England and the United States to excel these specimens, which really are most creditable.

Some new and useful inventions are here. One is a flour-sifter, turned with the hand, and possessing many advantages over the sieve, as it sifts flour or meal quicker than by any other process, can be used for sifting sauces and in the making of wines; it is easily taken to pieces in order to be cleaned, and may be regarded as an useful household article. It comes from Sherbrook, C. E.

Chemical manufactures and preparations are not numerous; there are several varieties of articles in this line nevertheless—turpentine, coal-oil, linseed and other oils. The specimens of coal-oil are fewer than might have been expected, from the contiguity of London to the coal-oil districts. Medical and other native plants are shown alongside these in great abundance.

Ascending to the gallery at the head of the stairway on the right, is the ladies' department, comprising bead-work, braiding, crochet embroidery, hair-work, ornamental needle and worsted work. This section of the building is very full, and the ladies can boast of having by far the best display in the building. There is a profusion of ornamental work, some of it very beautiful. One piece of work, nicely framed, and representing an historical scene, in worsted, attracts great attention. The figures are life-size, and appear at a distance more like the work of a pencil than the needle. This part of the exhibition is a perfect fairy palace, and visitors naturally linger about as long as they can. Close by it is a large collection of native and foreign insects, beautifully arranged and classified. The variety of butterflies is quite amazing, and enough to startle the nerves of any one who reflects how many hours he wasted in his schoolboy days in chasing them from flower to flower. The size of many of them is a matter of wonder, some being as large as good-sized bats. It was rather a lucky thought to bring together the ladies and the butterflies in the exhibition. The English collection of insects is very varied, and embraces the rarest kinds.

The fine arts department is by no means the least conspicuous. In fact it contrasts favorably with that of the ladie's, very many fair competitors having entered the lists. It has been questioned whether this department is not altogether out of place in an agricultural exhibition, but the Board of Arts being associated with the Agricultural Board, the result is the bringing together articles of *vertu*, and among them the productions of the easel. A Reynolds, a Van Dyke, a West or a Teniers would probably have disdained to exhibit their finest pictures in conjunction with agricultural products, but in a new country like this, where art is struggling for an existence, and its devotees can do little more than keep body and soul together by their labors, the little encouragement afforded by these annual displays for the competition of professionals and amateurs is calculated to produce favorable results. The prizes offered are small indeed, and it is said that the idea is ridiculous of giving $36 for a specimen horse, and only $12 for the best historical painting; but it should be borne in mind that the exhibition is essentially agricultural in character, and it is a concession to take in the fine arts. It is to be regretted that more encouragement is not given to Canadian art, for there are really some excellent painters here. The growth of taste in this respect is naturally slow, and a colony can hardly expect to attain the greatness of an old nation in its productions of art. The pictures on exhibition are quite numerous, chief among which are the collections of Capt. CADDY, Hamilton; Mr. CRESSWELL, Huron; and Mr. WHALE, Buford. The first shows some very fine landscapes in water-color, and competes with Mr. CRESSWELL in the same line. These pictures are very much admired, particularly the animal groups. Mr. WHALE has a curious Indian scene, very well done; also the head of an Indian warrior, a portrait, and a few sketches. In crayon and pencil drawings there are several good specimens; one, a battle-scene of the latter description, by GILBERT, of Toronto, being exceedingly good. Miss GIBBON, Toronto; Miss ROBERTSON, Coburg; and Miss COOMBS, London, show some admirably executed pencil drawings. C. F. PASHLEY, Lucan, shows a lady's portrait in pencil drawing, beautifully done. Some pretty statuary in marble is shown here; also a boy carved in wood, by H. E. EDWARDS, of Toronto. A large number of photographic likenesses, including the Corporation of London, beautifully framed and making a picture of large size, is exhibited. Mr. EAGAN, of London, shows several unique scenes at the Bothwell Oil Wells.

Messrs. THOMAS RUSSELL & SON, of England, show a case of watch and chronometer manufactures, not for exhibition, it appears, but to introduce them into Canada. The collection is small, but evidently good. To send out an agent for such a purpose, is a new kind of experiment, but as the watches took the first prize at the World's Fair in 1862, perhaps it may be thought the mere sight of them here will be enough to cause a sale. In point of cheapness they can hardly bear comparison with the American article now sold at such low prices.

The practical printer will find little in his line here to interest him, although attempts to do so are made every year. The show of printing specimens is quite limited, and does not go beyond plain handbill and blank work. There is no competition, and only one or two specimens of lithography, in spite of the many establishments in the country. Two samples of printing paper are shown, Messrs. BUNTIN, GILLIES & Co., of Montreal, taking the first prize. Samples of colored, writing and wrapping papers, also envelopes, are shown; all very good, but not numerous. Two cases of wooden type are exhibited by a Mr. W. BISSELL, of London. This is a branch of business hitherto unknown in Canada, and is very creditable. It is said that the manufacturer is doing a fair, limited business. The New-York makers will have to look to their laurels. Mr. CHADWICK, of Toronto, exhibits some splendid title pages and vignettes; and Mr. DESBARALS, of Quebec, a specimen of the finest and most costly binding, perhaps, on this continent. It is a copy of DANTE's *Inferno*, and took the first prize at the Dublin exhibition this Summer.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Toronto, shows a beautiful "parlor croquet," being a complete arrangement for playing the game upon a neatly-finished board, after the fashion of a billiard-table, only that it is movable like a backgammon-board. It is a very neat affair.

A pyramid of shells, beautifully and artistically constructed, attracts much attention in this department. There are several shell specimens in ornament, all good.

This concludes the leading features of the palace To enumerate all would require too much space.

KENTUCKY.

Returning to the Borders of Liberty—A Breath of Free Air Once More—Travel in the Southern States—Condition of the Railroads—Paying Fare in Garden Truck—The Negro and his Enemies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 10, 1865.

Here I stand upon the border—the silver thread of the lovely Ohio—the border of the "Promised Land"—of God's country. Across this beautiful and calmly-flowing river, freedom's church spires point up toward heaven's azure. Within the sanctuaries beneath them no pro-slaveryism has been taught as a part of *divinity itself*. Unlike on this side the river. New-Albany and Jeffersonville opposite are in a free State, while Louisville, to its great misfortune, is in "neutral," slaveholding Kentucky, as the world is aware. It is not a glowing tribute to the sagacious statesmanship of our forefathers that they permitted to exist such a scorpion in the habiliments of *law*, that the people of one-half of all this broad land must look beyond the line which debarred the further progress of the aforesaid venemous serpent to find the evidences of an advanced civilization.

As I speed toward the North Star to get a little momentary whiff of pure air, in an enlightened and prosperous community, I commit the sin of Lot's wife—as do "lots" of other men's wives—when she turned and retrospected. If I meet with a similar saline punishment, it is consoling to know that I may become "salt of the earth," for such a termination of one's existence would be a great success compared with the degeneracy of the age. Better be a creeping glow-worm, glittering with a tiny brilliancy, than a sun at its very zenith, eclipsed! Therefore, before gliding across the charming and classic Ohio, into "The land of the free and the home of the brave," I will take a look at the country of "hair-breadth 'scapes and perilous adventures," from which I for a few days withdraw.

During long weeks of heat, dust and discomfiture, I have perambulated over some thousand miles of Dixie's Land, searching for the bright spots on the leopard, and attempting the labyrinthine sophistry of Southern society. I have described as accurately as it were possible to do, with the means at command—the senses—and could not honestly tell that hope would dictate a flattering tale. I found the South in a bad fix. No doubt of that. But she has other and sorer distempers than the "nigger," or the effects of flame in her towns, or of the fire in her hearts, or laxity in her morals. Tours, which, in the aggregate, cover at least three thousand miles, have afforded me a good idea of the condition of the railways in the South. Most of them are in a dilapidated condition. Instance, the Memphis and Charleston line, owned (before the rebellion) by one company, from Memphis as far east as Stevenson, Alabama, and run as far as Chattanooga over the Nashville and Chattanooga road. In 1860 this company made a balance of $1,700,000. In 1865, one hundred of its three hundred miles are on "leave of absence" to "parts unknown." The large and valuable bridge which spanned the Tennessee River at Decatur, lucklessly received the torch, and in one short hour tumbled span by span, a blackened wreck and ruin, into the waters below. Deserted abutments and intervening piles of masonry alone stand as monuments to departed architectural reality. West of this, on the same line, in the vicinity of Corinth and Iuka, the fierce conflict raged all along it. Bridges, track, trestle-work, water-tanks, depots and machine-shops—all the property, real or personal—went the way of war. From Kingston out to Rome, Ga., the road is awful. A little jerk-water engine, which looks as if it was stuck together simultaneously with the building of Noah's ark, runs "wild" through this wild region as often as they get a load of people and other things. The coach on that line should be sent to BARNUM, as a "natural curiosity." It resembles a convalescent small-pox patient, when passing through that interesting period of "scabbing off." Half of the windows were *non est*, and the flakes of antediluvian paint were sticking (scab-like) to the outside, forming the most grotesque sight ever seen riding on a rail. From that bloodily-sounding name of a town, Wartrace, on the Chattanooga line, a railway leads to Shelbyville, Tenn. I would call the attention of the distinguished foreigners now inspecting our railways to this line. It is eight miles *without change of cars*, and the depot at Shelbyville was burned during the war. A box-car, with oval stools for ladies, and plenty of room for gentlemen to remain "upright," (a thing much needed in Dixie,) is furnished the traveling public. Regular trips are made daily, and the time by this line to New-York is *only* one hour longer than it is from Wartrace! If any of your readers happen in Shelbyville, Tenn., by all means take this line of exit—fare eight cents per mile.

The Southern railways are not in a safe condition generally, though the palm for horrible accidents must be yielded to the North at present. The loss of life in the recent terrible accident on the Nashville and Huntsville road, by which a whole train, with several hundreds of persons, was precipitated some fifty feet into a creek, has been exaggerated. The superintendent informed me a few days ago that only a dozen lives were lost, while the number is put at forty by the press. But there should be—humanity *demands* that there should be—an immediate overhauling of all the trestle-work of the Southern railroads. This Autumn and Winter, tens of thousands of people contemplate visiting the South on various errands. They are entitled to a *safe* means of transportation. I'll tell you why the Southern roads are peculiarly unsafe. We all know how eagerly the cavalry of each army destroyed railroad bridges to cut off supplids, and interfere with the enemy's communications. A bridge would be burned to-day, and to-morrow a trestle-work temporary construction would go up in its stead. Each belligerent would thus hastily rebuild what was required, and whatever army last held it would let it stand. Two-thirds of the bridges in the South, many of them being of fearful hights, are these temporary structures. The one on the Hartsville road where the great accident occurred, had been inspected and long since condemned. They are simply death-traps.

The following from a South Carolina paper gives a good idea of the railway system in the South—with exceptions of course, one of which is the excellent line of the Louisville and Nashville Company, presided over Mr. Guthrie.

Notice.—On and after July 10, 1865, trains will run on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, between Kingsville and Peedee, tri-weekly.

Rates of passage will be 50 cents per station.

The following, at present, are the stations on the road: Kingsville, Wateree, Manchester, Sumter, Maysville, Lynchburgh, Timmonsville, Mars Bluff and Peedee.

Specie, Federal currency or produce will be taken for freight or passage.

Of produce, only corn, bacon, tallow and lard will be taken, and at the following rates: Corn, $1 per bushel; bacon, 15 cents per pound; tallow and lard, 12½ cents per pound.

Tickets must invariably be purchased at the stations before taking the train.

No produce will be received by the conductors on the trains.

Persons living at a distance, and wishing to pay passage in produce, can easily tell what and how much to bring from the above facts and prices. For instance, a passenger taking the train at Kingsville for Florence, can deliver to the agent at Kingsville for his ticket 3½ bushels of corn, or 23⅓ pounds of bacon, or 28 pounds of tallow or lard, insomuch as there are seven stations from Kingsville to Florence, which makes his fare $3 50, and this sum would require the above quantity of either of the above articles at the prices the company takes the produce at.

The time of leaving the train from each depot can be obtained from the local agents at the points.

HENRY M. DRANE, General Sup't.

How would that look as emanating from the Erie or Central? Mr. Dean Richmond would have some gay vegetable shops and produce "warerooms," if he refused greenbacks or accepted "chicken fixins" for fare. Surely, "we uns" of the North live in "God's country." The fact is, with the bad state of society, burned towns, general wreck of property and failure of Southern hope, the whole railway network of the South is "demoralized," and needs reconstructing and revivifying. Occasional patches of track are in fair condition, but the great share of it is rough, dangerous and sadly out of repair.

The common roads of the South are also very greatly out of repair. Not only has all work of reconstruction been suspended for five years, but great armies, followed by long trains of army-wagons, heavy batteries of artillery, and immense bodies of cavalry, have traversed them during the worst of weather, cutting them up seriously. The South had, prior to the rebellion, a better general system of common roads than had the North. While we depended on railways, canals and steamboats for carriage, they looked to the horse. Resultant thereof, many good pikes were built and kept in fine order. But they have all gone to rack, with everything else. In many places forest trees have been felled across them, and in others deep yawning ditches have been dug, to prevent the progress of a pursuing foe.

This condition of the roads has worked sadly on the condition of the people. It isn't an unusual thing to meet a family who, before the war, may have been in affluence, but who have not been three miles from the old homestead since April, 1861. Pride and hope have kept up the spirit and intelligence of the better class of such people; while the lower strata, subjected to this long imprisonment from intercommunication with the civilized world, deteriorated a wonderful per cent. in those qualities which have always distinguished the Southern people from the less fervent and less sympathetic New-Englander. How truthful was the assertion of a great English orator in a public oration delivered to the guests of a banquet given in London, England. It was on the occasion of the opening of a railway, some fifteen or twenty years ago; and he said: "The public highway, whether of dirt, stone or iron, is the great signboard of civilization. Put it up and enlightened mankind will press onward; take it down, and man gropes his way in darkness." I am satisfied that good roads, and plenty of travel on them, do more to create that comity which should exist in place of estrangement between communities, than all other peaceable or warlike means. In reconstructing the country let the policy of internal improvement enter largely into the general work. Unite with long white macadamized lines of peace and ribs of steel the people of the North and the South, and good will cannot be a stranger.

Kentucky, "the dark and bloody ground," is the only State where the whole people are suffering from an opthalmic trouble which is fast making all (who are not already) blind to their own and their country's interests. They cling as tenaciously to the little black relic of barbarism permitted to despoil their fair name, as the Democracy does the fallacious theory of States' Rights or State Sovereignty. West Kentucky, like West Tennessee, is the stronghold of malignant treason; and the "nigger" is hated there the worst. I have been furnished, by the Commissioner of Freedmen, with some facts relative to the progress of affairs in West Kentucky. They come as an official report to the chief officer of the bureau in this division, through a gentleman sent out to inspect. He says:

"I find the prejudices of the people very strong against the negro, if possible worse than you indicated. The colored people have been oppressed and wronged in every conceivable manner. They have been imprisoned upon the most trifling pretences; children have been taken from schools and returned to their owners; escaped slaves have been arrested by the civil authorities and confined in jail until they could be claimed by their masters; and whipping and most cruel treatment have been inflicted upon the negroes to keep them in subjection, and remind them that slavery still exists in Kentucky. As the result of this, the negroes are timerous and fearful, and have almost ceased to hope for deliverance from slavery and oppression. They are still a crushed, subdued people in this State.

At Paducah there are about 2,000 freedmen, mostly the families of colored soldiers. Labor is plentiful and wages good, and nearly all are self-supporting. At Columbus I found about the same number as at Paducah, but their situation is far less favorable, owing to the scarcity of labor.

The schools of Paducah have been well conducted, and are very successful. There have been five teachers and four hundred pupils here during the last term. These schools are exclusively under charge of the Chicago Commission.

At Columbus there are four teachers and four hundred pupils. The schools there are under the charge of the Cincinnati Commission.

I am seeking to confine the issue of government rations to those who are unable to work and have no means of support. The colored people have organized in this place a Freedmen's Aid Society, and I think will very nearly support the aged, infirm people, and the orphan children among them."

The report abounds in facts, but space forbids the insertion of further excerpts.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* says that the government spends $30,000,000 a year feeding "lazy niggers," and this, added to the expense of the "Nigger Bureau," makes an aggregate equal to half the expenditure of the country during Democratic rule. The *Inquirer* is a Copperhead organ, and it tells a falsehood. Moreover, whatever extra expense the country labors under now, let it be known that it is the result of Democratic rule.

A great deal has been said in the papers about Camp Nelson, this State. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* said, in substance, that child-births and child-murders were of almost daily occurrence. Bastard births and bastard murders occur in the "best regulated (white) families." Crime may exist among "niggers," as well as among other folks. Put the same number of down-trodden and degraded white people in one camp, and I could insure an occasional child-birth and child-murder. But one such has occurred here. I subjoin a self-explanatory letter:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 3d Sept., 1865.

Major-Gen. Howard:

I am reducing Camp Nelson, though not as rapidly as I could wish. It is a difficult matter to conduct a Bureau for Freedmen in a Slave State, yet there is no room for discouragement. The right will prevail. During the last six days I have been able to reduce the numbers in that camp 224, and during August 442. There were in that camp, 1st inst.:

Women	1,208
Children	1,269
Total	2,477

I shall make every reasonable effort to close out the camp before cold weather.

(Signed,) CLINTON B. FISK, Brig.-Gen., &c.

Only let slavery be abolished in Kentucky, and let her people look to their own interests, and "negroism" will not be a disturbing, but a peaceful and valuable element within her border. J. Q. T.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Close of the State Fair—Political Affairs—The Episcopal Convention—Strange Conduct Toward a Rector—Construction of New Railroads—Capt. Robert Lincoln Not in Paris.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 18, 1865.

I gave you, last week, a description of the closing scenes of our State Fair. Financially, it was not as successful as was anticipated. For two days and a half out of the five devoted to the exhibition it rained. On Thursday, which was regarded as the culminating point of the fair, rain poured down in torrents all day. The receipts reached $16,500, which are supposed to be sufficient to cover all expenses, including the liberal premium list. By the way, I think the press of the country—and especially the agricultural press—should protest against the demoralizing scenes which are becoming, it would seem, a permanent part of our State Fairs. We refer to the liquor-selling and the horse-racing, which form so prominent a feature; and the latter, especially, appears to excite a greater interest than all other parts of the exhibition. Fancy-men, gamblers and thieves flocked here by hundreds, and successfully plied their vocation. Unless there is a reform, these fairs will become a curse instead of a blessing.

We are not to have much political excitement in Illinois this Fall. All the officers to be chosen are local, and therefore no general interest will be created. Party lines, however, will be generally drawn in most of the counties. I notice that in the doubtful counties the Democrats are largely nominating soldiers; but in their strongholds, straight-out Copperheads lead their ticket.

The Episcopal (Diocesan) Convention is now in session in this city, presided over by H. J. Whitehouse, Chaplain of the Democratic National Convention last year, and engineered by S. Corning Judd, who was President of the American Knights in Illinois, as shown in the Cincinnati trials, and M. W. Fuller, chief of the Illini in this city. The first act of the convention was to excommunicate Grace Church, of Galesburgh. Such was their haste that it was done before the body was fairly organized, and before the delivery of the annual address. The original offence of Grace Church was its loyalty. Its Rector, Rev. Mr. Cracraft, had the temerity to preach a loyal sermon, and to repeat it, by special request, in the Methodist Church. For this *crime* he was interdicted by our Copperhead Bishop. The church did not readily succumb to the "bull" of his "Lordship," but contended for a little of that soul-liberty which is a characteristic of American Christians. But the "Knights" and the "Illini" have had their revenge, and Grace Church is out in the cold. In explanation of Mr. Cracraft's active loyalty, it may be said that he had recently come from the diocese of that sterling patriot, Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio. He had not been in Illinois long enough to learn that patriotism and loyalty were not fashionable with *the* Church, which is ruled by such men as Judd & Co. However, there were three or four protestants among the clergy against the precipitate action of the convention. Fortunately the Episcopal Church of Illinois is a select body, numbering only about four thousand members in a population of two millions.

The railroad era in the West is not yet passed. Roads are being constructed in various directions—mostly short connecting lines, aside from the prosecution of the great trunk lines westward toward the Missouri River. One road well under way is being constructed from Jacksonville to Alton, about midway between the Illinois River and the Chicago and St. Louis Road. It has been completed to Carrollton, the county seat of Greene County. Another line is being constructed through the western tier of counties, parallel with the Mississippi, north of Rock Island. It is also proposed to continue it south to intersect with completed roads at Galesburgh. Two lines are projected in the southern part of the State—one from St. Louis to Cairo, west of the Illinois Central, and the other from Vincennes, Ind., to Cairo, east of that road. One or both of these will soon be built. Forty-two miles of the Springfield and Northwestern Road have been put under contract, and are to be constructed forthwith.

In Iowa, new enterprises are continually being entered upon. A link about forty miles in length from Cedar Rapids north, has been recently completed, of what is eventually to be an important line. St. Louis is stretching out her iron arms northward, to compete with Chicago for the trans-Mississippi trade. She has already entered upon an enterprise contemplating the construction of a trunk line north and south through Iowa, to extend eventually to St. Paul. The railroads leading from this city to the Mississippi, have, by their exorbitant freight charges, caused much indignation among the farmers of Iowa, and inclined them St. Louisward, if proper transportation facilities are offered, and of this feeling our go-ahead neighbors at St. Louis are disposed to take all proper advantage.

The English railroad party, of which Sir Morton Peto is at the head, arrived in this city on Friday evening. On Saturday evening the distinguished guests were treated to a grand reception, consisting of a dinner at the Tremont, with the usual amount of speeches, &c., in which a large number of our leading citizens participated. Sir Morton, who is a leading Baptist in England, attended the First Church of that denomination yesterday.

I saw it announced in an Eastern paper that Capt. Robert Lincoln is studying law at Paris. Mrs Lilcoln and family now reside at the Clifton House, about a block and a half from me, and I saw Capt. Robert but a few hours ago, looking wholly unconscious of being a resident of the city of fashions and revolutions.

Gen. Grant had a perfect ovation on the route through this State from Galena to St. Louis.

The National Telegraphers' Union held a session in this city last week. I did not notice, however, that any business of much public importance was transacted.

There is considerable agitation here among the workingmen in regard to the reduction of the hours of daily labor to eight. Public meetings are held and the question is extensively discussed.

The weather continues warm, and we are yet without frost. We have had what seems like an equinoctial rain yesterday and to-day.

Business of all kinds is active.

The Condition of Affairs in Mexico.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 21.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In proof of the falsity of the report that President Juarez is about to leave Mexico and come to the United States, I have to ask the favor that you will publish in your columns the inclosed official and private correspondence which has been transmitted to me for that purpose.

I beg to add that it is Maximilian and the French who are under the necessity of leaving Mexico, not the legitimate government of the republic, whose cause can never fail, for it is founded upon justice and upon right.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. NAVARRO, Mexican Consul-General.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

Juan N. Navarro, Consul-General of Mexico in the United States:

As the enemies of our country are seeking to misrepresent the events which have lately taken place in Mexico, with the object of misleading public opinion in this country, I beg of you to procure the publication of the inclosed official documents and extract from a private letter from President Jaurez, which have just been received here.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND OF GOVERNMENT, PASO DEL NORTE, Aug. 15, 1865.

By the annexed copy of the circular issued to-day by this department, you will see that the citizen President of the republic left the City of Chihuahua on the 5th of this month, and arrived at this place yesterday, where he has determined that the seat of the National Government shall for the present be located.

If the circumstances of the war require a change in the residence of the government, they will never change the firm and constant determination of the President to comply with his duties, in whatever place in the republic he may be located, or to which he may remove.

I renew to you my very attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

To the citizen Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic, Washington.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND OF GOVERNMENT, PASO DEL NORTE, Aug. 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

Having left the City of Chihuahua on the 5th inst., the Citizen President of the republic arrived yesterday at this place, where he has directed that the seat of the National Government shall for the present be established.

At this place, as at whatever other in the republic where it may be convenient according to circumstances that the seat of government may be established, the Citizen President will do all that is possible to comply with his duties with firmness and constancy, fulfilling in this manner the desires of the Mexican people, who will never cease struggling everywhere against the invader, over whom they must necessarily in the end triumph in the defence of their independence and of their republican institutions.

I communicate the same to you for your knowledge and the consequent ends—independence and liberty.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

To the Citizen Governor of ——

[Translation.]

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

PASO DEL NORTE, Aug. 17, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding the arrival of the French in this State their situation is still the same, for they have failed to obtain any victory as the result of their military movement, and have not succeeded in destroying the legitimate government of the republic, which was their principal object. Had Gen. Negrete remained in the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and San Louis, occupying their attention, as is now being done by Gens. Escovedo, Mendez, Cortinas, and Aguierre, the movement would not have been made, but Brincourt seeing the force disappear which had menaced him in Coahuila, resolved to march upon this State; still, after having expended much money and traversed an enormous desert, he has arrived and has encountered nothing, for of the force led by Negrete in his retreat, I had ordered a part to Coahuila and a part to Durango, to join the forces of Patoni and Corona, and the rest had been disposed in the mountains and near Chihuahua, under the command of the Military Governor Don Manuel Ojinaga.

As the enemy in bringing the strength of his forces in this State has weakened his line from the interior, our forces have commenced attacking him in detail and with good success, following strictly the system of not accepting open battle and not allowing ourselves to be shut up in the towns.

On the 14th inst. I reached this place, where I have established, for the present, the residence of the government.

It will be very difficult for the enemy to follow us here, and should they do so it will be without avail, and will render their condition still worse, for they will not succeed in destroying the government, which will only move to some other convenient point within the national territory, while they will have increased their distance to five hundred leagues from the capital of the so-called empire, in the defence of which, now that our forces are about to open an active campaign in the interior, they will be unable to assist.

Patoni, Corona and Villagra are operating upon Durango; Pueblita in the State of Guanajuato; Arteaga, Regules, Salazar and Riva Palacio in the State of Michoacan; Alvarez upon Iguala and Cuerneveca; Garcia, who has replaced Gen. Diaz, in the States of Vera Cruz, Ojaca, Chiapos and Tobasco; and Escovedo, Mendez, Cortinas and Aguierre in the States of San Louis, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila; while Gens. Rosales, Rubio, Pesquiera and Garcia Morales are operating in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa.

All these chiefs are of the opinion that the time for attacking the enemy with success has arrived, for the reason of his weakness through the large distances over which his lines are extended.

I shall soon be able to write to you confirming the correctness of my calculations, which are based upon the knowledge which I have of the situation of our country.

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BENITO JUAREZ.

A Chinese Dinner.—The San Francisco *Alta* gives the following description of the dinner given by the Chinese in that city to Colfax and party:

"The guests were received by the six Presidents and the Merchants' Committee, in the hall above the dining-room, on their arrival, when a general introduction all around took place before sitting down at the tables. The chairs and side tables around the room were hung with scarlet coverings, embroidered with gold, and the dinner-tables adorned with fresh flowers in regular Oriental style. The dinner proper consisted of 336 dishes, forming 130 courses, and divided comprised three distinct sittings. At the first sitting the courses consisted of soups and almost numberless 'made dishes,' into the composition of which entered fish, flesh, fowl and vegetable substances, in a thousand forms undreamed of to French cooks and Caucasian housewives generally. The famous 'bird-nest soup,' which was pronounced delicious by all who partook of it, and a vast number of sweetmeats and preserves of different fruits, were included in these courses.

As soon as one dish had been passed around and tasted by each guest, it was removed and a new one brought on by the attendants. No knives, forks or spoons of our patterns were upon the tables at the first two sittings; chop sticks, and the short, thick China spoons or scoops, being what each guest was expected to help himself with. The efforts of the uninitiated guests to master the chop-sticks and convey the food to their mouths with them, created a vast amount of amusement to the company, and sometimes not a little mortification to the most awkward of the party. Some of the guests soon got 'the hang of the things' early, while others, after repeated failures, gave up the attempt and contented themselves with spearing the morsels of food with a single stick, as an Esquimaux would harpoon a walrus, or a schoolboy impale an unlucky bluebottle on a pin.

Champagne, claret, and the finer qualities of Chinese rose-colored wines, were served in profusion with every course. At the last sitting, fruit only was served, all the varieties in the market being included in the list. At the end of each sitting the tables were entirely cleared, and the company adjourned to the reception room to smoke and pass away the time until the next was announced. At the end of the first sitting the six Presidents paid their formal compliments to Colfax and party, thanking them for their attendance, in Oriental style, through their interpreter, Carvalho, and receiving the thanks of their guests in return, and then took their leave according to the "statutes in such cases made and provided," and everywhere recognized as rules of action by the Chinese. A Chinese band was now introduced, and the guests were much amused and interested by their peculiar perfhrmance, until the tables were ready for the second sitting.

During the second sitting a deputation of the merchants approached Colfax and Gov. Bross, and presented their compliments, welcoming them to the feast, and expressing their appreciation of the honor done them by their presence. The gentlemen replied in short speeches, which were translated by Carvalho, and the merchants then retired. At the end of this sitting the company were entertained in the reception-room with a Chinese historical recitative song, accompanied by the music of a full band, and Colfax was presented with a large red and gold letter or package, superscribed as follows:

"To His Excellency, the Honored Guest. For His High Consideration."

Within this were six slips of red paper, the usual Chinese visiting cards, inscribed as follows:

"The Compliments of the Sam Yup Company.
The Compliments of the Yeong Wo Company.
The Compliments of the See Yup Company.
The Compliments of the Ning Yeong Company.
The Compliments of the Hop Wo Company.
The Compliments of the Yan Wo Company.
The Six Companies respectfully solicit your bright company at their festival this afternoon."

At the end of the third and last sitting a committee of the companies again approached Colfax and party, and repeating the thanks for the honor of their company, expressed their regret at not being able to furnish a more sumptuous repast. Colfax replied that the pleasure was all upon his side, that he returned thanks for the honor done himself and friends, and that he was unable to conceive of a possibility of a more sumptuous repast being provided. A general shaking of hands and exchange of compliments followek, and the company separated at 12 o'clock—the dinner having occupied a few minutes less than six hours.

Shoddy in Paris.—Shoddy is here at last; and the mouth of Paris waters and the ears of Paris tingle at the sight and sound of its well-filled pockets. I have just returned from half-an-hour's lounge in the court-yard of the Hotel, Shoddy's headquarters. Behold him in his magnificance as he reclines gracefully upon two chairs, one arm thrown over the back of a third, his boot heel resting, at an elevation considerably higher than his head, upon the rim of one of the wooden tubs that contain the fan-like *palmiers*. He is smoking his seventh cigar, while he waits the return of his wife and daughters from their drive—be it recorded *en passant* that female Shoddy never walks—and here they come! Fat, sallow and long past forty, the matron Shoddy sits bolt upright, for if she reclined the world would lose half her attractions, and while seeing she drives to be seen. She has diamonds in her ears; she has pearls around her neck; and a Niagara of pearls flowing over her mountainous bosom. She has heavy bracelets on her arms, rings epon her fingers, and would have bells upon her toes if the prejudices of society were not against such a fashion. The Shoddy maidens are as refulgent as their mother. The whole courtyard as they enter brightens up as with a sudden burst of sunbeams, and as they descend, which they do somewhat heavily, from the carriage, there is a prolonged metallic rattle, as though they wore, which in great part they do, chain armour over their clothes. Shoddy himself, cigar in mouth—it is never out except to eat, drink, or spit—lounges over to them, consults his watch, a costly affair, a size or so smaller than the hotel clock above his head, and hinting that it is luncheon time, states his intention of "putting himself outside of something right off." The ladies replying, through their noses, that they have no "objecshuns," the whole party shine and rattle up the steps, and are soon engaged in "taking stock"—the phrase is Shoddy—of a light and elegant repast, consisting of Strasbourg pie, pickled salmon, lobster salad, cucumber, and cheese, washed down by two bottles of Cliquot, and concluded with what the ladies denominate a "freshener up," and the gentlemen a "corpse reviver!" This glorious vision had scarcely vanished from my view, when my attention was called, by their very high voices, to a meeting of shoddy ladies who were waiting, as they termed it, "to be hauled up to their rooms by the diving bell." They were yellower in every way than the party I have just mentioned, as brassy and more bilious, keeping up a high-pressure conversation in voices pitched to the keynote of a railway whistle. Forced to become a listener, I was favored in less than five minutes with much domestic information, which, wiser than they, I shall keep to myself, merely recording the fact that Jane, the daughter of one of the ladies, was at that moment "fixing herself up" for a drive in the Bois, and that Stephen had gone out with his father "to liquor." Do I exaggerate? Certainly not. Paris, as I have before said, is flooded by *les mouveaux riches* of the New World—men who more than realise Ben Johnson's cynical conception, and are Face, Subtle, and Epicure Mammon combined.—*Paris Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.*

A Serious Kind of Romance.—Carondelet is the scene wherein a new version of *Enoch Arden* has been enacted. A Mr. G., four years since, left home to share the fortunes of Gen. Price, leaving at home a worthy and estimable wife burdened with the care and support of two children. Time rolled on; the hard-working mother heard nothing from her husband, till, growing weak and faint beneath the burdens of life, her heart yielded to the sympathy of a neighbor, Mr. Turner, who kindly aided her children, and bestowed pity and love upon the fair supposed widow. The female heart could not resist the combined force of sympathy, charity and love, and the Mrs. G. became Mrs. Turner. Life with its ceaseless changes rolled on, endearing the new husband in the affections of the erst-while lonely and forgotten woman, and added fresh olive buds to her peaceful home circle. We must, however, hasten to the conclusion. Yesterday the "original" Mr. G., the veritable first husband, entered the domicile of the happy Mr. and Mrs. Turner. His body bore tokens of his bravery, and his face was deeply graved with his trials and hardships. After the first surprise was over the three calmly seated themselves to consider the anomalous position of the parties toward each other. Each of the men urged his affection for the lady, and each declared he sought but her happiness, and was willing to abide her decision to go or stay; and after this full exposition of their sentiments the two men started down the street, leaving the lady of their desire to make her decision uninfluenced by either. When the two returned, the lady announced that she had chosen to cling to her last love, and that she could never look upon her former husband with aught but feelings of friendship and esteem. Mr. G., though evidently disappointed, acquisced, only claiming his children as blood of his blood. This claim could not be controverted, and the father and children quietly and sadly bade adieu to the woman they had known as wife and mother and departed for the South.—*St. Louis Republican*

A Funny Introduction to a Young Lady.—The Hartford *Courier* relates the following story as a fact:

A curious incident of the recent railroad smash up at Berlin, was related to us by a returned soldier from the Army of the Potomac, who was coming home on furlough, granted on account of a wound received in the battle of the Wilderness. The young man sat in the car face to face with a pretty young woman, a stranger to him, with whom he had exchanged a few words, and to whom he remarked, on seeing the next car forward vibrate, lift and plunge in an unusual manner, "We are having a smash up," or words to that effect; to which the young lady replied with a slight word or laugh of incredulity, which had not escaped her lips ere the forward seat on which she sat was hurried upward, throwing the car nearly perpendicular, and the young lady in a worse position than that, for she was landed squarely upon the head of the young warrior on the other seat, who was completely buried in the ample hoop-skirts and other mysterious articles of female apparel, more embarrassing to him, no doubt, than a rebel abbatis or an enfilading fire.

The young woman, in her mortified modesty, losing all of the tragical nature of the fatal scene in which she was so strangely figuring, blushed like a full peony, while the imprisoned youth also blushed, but from incipient strangulation more than modesty. After some vigorous struggles by both parties, they succeeded in clearing themselves from the embarrassing alliance, the soldier coolly remarking that this was no time to stand upon ceremony. After helping his pretty companion out of the wreck, he betook himself to the aid of others, and some hours later he met the fair unknown on Main-street, in this city, and she blushed more sweetly and deeply than ever at this second meeting with the young man who had experienced such a strange introduction to her.

—The emigration of the Circassian tribes continues unabated. Two thousand Tchechers, with their arms, horses and cattle have been received at Kars by the Turkish authorities, having been conducted thither by Russian officers. The whole of the tribe, numbering some 60,000 souls, will, it is expected, follow the same route, and be dispersed over the district of Mouch, Sirvas and Diarbekir. The Kabardians have also intimated their desire to emigrate, but the Porte has replied to their application that it cannot receive them before next year. Another tribe, the Abases, wish to return to their native mountains, and have requested the Turkish Government to furnish them with vessels for the purpose. They have, however, been informed that they can either proceed to Russia by land or be distributed in the provinces of the interior. The latest arrivals in Turkey make the total number of Circassian emigrants encamped on the Asiatic shore of the Black Sea 172,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Collision in the Harbor—Effect of State Regulation as to Anchorage.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

Henry de Mericault vs. The Steamboat McDonald.—This was a case of collision. The libel was filed by the libelant as master of the French war steamer *Tisiphone*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by being run into by a barge in tow of the *McDonald*, on the 25th of November, 1863. The libel alleged that the *Tisiphone* was lying at anchor in the East River, where she had a perfect right to be, and was negligently run into by the barge in tow of the *McDonald*. The answer denied that the *Tisiphone* was anchored where she had a right to be, and alleged that, on the contrary, she was "moored contrary to the regulations of the port, in an improper and unsafe place, and in the track of vessels, where she was not compelled to be and had no right to be." It also claimed that the libelant had no right to bring the action, but this objection was waived on the trial.

The evidence showed that the *Tisiphone* was anchored where she lay by a regularly licensed pilot, and had been lying there for about two weeks. The place of her anchorage was nearly in front of, but below, Pier No. 1, North River. The *McDonald* was coming down the river from Albany, having 26 barges in tow, six of which were ranged alongside of her, and the other twenty were ranged in four rows of five boats each and towed astern by three hawsers of about 300 fathoms in length. The tide was strong ebb and the collision took place in broad daylight. The *McDonald* and her tow were passing down the river in front of the piers to go into the East River to her accustomed stopping-place, but in passing, the starboard barge in the last tier struck the *Tisiphone*, doing the damage complained of.

The claimants gave evidence to show that before the collision, a messenger in the service of the Captain of the Port, employed for that purpose, served upon the *Tisiphone* a printed notice as follows:

"For the purpose of keeping the entrance of the East River clear, all persons in charge of vessels are hereby directed not to anchor their vessels within the following limits from this date: Commencing at Pier No. 5 North River, thence westerly 400 yards, thence southerly to the lower end of Governor's Island, and at least 400 yards west of the Battery and Governor's Island; and no vessels shall be anchored in the entrance to the East River west of Pier No. 10 East River.

All violations of this order will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

By order of ARCHIBALD HALL,
Captain of the Port."

They also gave evidence to show that it was the messenger's duty to serve such a notice on all vessels anchored within the prohibited limits, and to prove that the *Tisiphone* lay within those limits, and that her lying so close to the piers was the cause of the collision.

Held by the Court—That the clear preponderance of the evidence is that the steamer, before the collision, had been warned that she was unlawfully anchored, less than four hundred yards from the points prohibited.

That it was her duty thereupon to have removed herself from that position.

That the evidence is also satisfactory that in the force of the tide running at that time and place, there was not room and space left for a safe passage of the tug and her boats to be navigated between the steamer and the piers.

That by the statutes of this State, (4 Edmond's Stat. at Large, p. 91; Valentine's Laws relating to the City of New-York, p. 1,319,) the Captain of the Port and the harbormasters are authorized to make the regulation in question.

It is insisted, on the part of the libelant, that the law of the State is inoperative and void, it being an interference and restriction of the lawful rights and privileges of the steamship, imparted by the general rules and doctrines of maritime law, and that laws, ordinances or usages of particular ports or States cannot be permitted to abolish or diminish the broader immunities enjoyed by commerce under an international acceptation and administration of its usages and rights.

I perceive nothing in the cases cited by the counsel for the libelant evincing a disposition in the Supreme Court of the United States to deny the competency of a State Legislature to appoint or limit the places allowed in local ports for vessels to station themselves in, either in respect to nearness to or distance from particular points or portions of main harbors or trading towns. One of the cases strongly relied upon by the counsel, as favoring his construction of the above State regulation, appears very fully to recognize the competency of the State Legislatures to control the subject at discretion, especially with regard to the place of the anchorage of foreign vessels visiting a local port, the time of her remaining there, and other like regulations not conflicting with any law of Congress regulating commerce. (Cushing vs. The Frazer, 21 How., 184.)

Not only does the Supreme Court declare the validity of the State law prescribing the places in port in which a vessel shall anchor and the time she may remain there, but more, will not imply an abrogation of such law, even if the local authorities tacitly permit vessels to anchor in the harbor without forcibly coercing them to a strict observance of the regulation. (Ibid.)

In the present case the steamship was reminded, by service upon her by the Captain of the Port, of a personal warning that she was lying in constant infraction of the law, and calling the attention and obedience of the master to its requirements before the collision had occurred.

The other case appealed to by the counsel, (the steamboat *New-York vs.* Rea, 18 How, 223,) furnishes no doctrine applicable to the facts of this particular case. The act of this State prescribing a rule of navigation in regard to lights to be shown by vessels at anchor in our harbor, may be binding upon the courts of New-York without necessarily regulating the decisions of the Federal courts administering the general admiralty law.

The case of Cushing *vs.* the *Frazer* plainly takes the facts of the present case out of the restrictions and limitations of the ruling in that of the *New-York vs.* Rea, because here there is an express enactment of a State law, (act of May 22, 1862,) establishing and enforcing, by one section, the provisions and interdictions charged to have been infringed and violated by the *Tisiphone* in this case.

The court accordingly is of opinion that the libelant was guilty of unlawful and tortuous conduct in anchoring the steamship under his charge at the place where she was collided with, as in the pleadings mentioned, and remaining at that anchorage after being duly warned and ordered to leave the same by lawful authority, and that thus the said collision complained of in this suit became and was the result of the fault, negligence and misconduct of the said steamship *Tisiphone*, her officers and crew.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Coudert; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT 23.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Michael Moore *vs.* Benjamin Fiske; order granted. Wm. Campbell *vs.* Chas. A. Seeley; order granted. Everett Elting *vs.* W. L. Ellsworth; order granted. Horace B. Claflin *vs.* Hobart Ford; motion granted. Joseph H. Colton *vs.* Alvin S. Johnson; motion granted. John Nash *vs.* James Lynch; order granted. John C. Wilmerding *vs.* Peter R. Mumford; order granted. In the matter of Catharine Houckan; order granted. Daniel Watts *vs.* The Columbian Insurance Company; motion granted. John J. Griffin *vs.* Cornwell T. White; motion denied and order to show cause discharged, with $10 costs to the defendant to abide the event.

By Justice McCunn.

Wm. Loeschigk *vs.* Amos F. Hatfield; order granted, papers on file.

By Justice Barbour.

A. Ross *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, &c.; case and amendments settled; papers in the clerk's office.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

COTTON THIEVES.

Merchants themselves are in a great measure to blame for the large amounts of cotton that are stolen from them while their property is being delivered at the wharf; when subpœnaed to prosecute these dock thieves, they think their time more valuable than the property they have lost, and decline to appear to prosecute, hence the thief, after one or two adjournments of the case, is discharged, to resume his or her nefarious life again. Robberies on the docks have been so frequent of late—and of this fact none are more cognizant than the judges of this court—that we have no doubt if merchants and their consignees would agree to prosecute in all cases, the court would assist them as far as lies in their power by instructing the clerk of the court to have such cases called first, and they could then all be disposed of on any morning before 10 o'clock. This would not stop thieving on the docks; but it would tend to check it by making punishment sure to follow the committal of crime. Yesterday morning there were three cases of stealing cotton from the docks. One prisoner had stolen only one pound, worth forty cents. The complainant said he appeared to prosecute because he saw from the Times that the crime was so prevalent, and he believed it his duty to help stop the evil. Another prisoner was charged with stealing fifty pounds of cotton, but the complainant failed to appear to prosecute, although the summons had been left with him personally. Unless there is a unanimous movement made in this matter by cotton dealers themselves, they must expect to suffer.

BOUND TO GET AN ADJOURNMENT.

Rose and Bridget Dunn, employed as domestics with Harriet A. Ward, were charged with robbing their mistress of provisions and many other articles. At the opening of the court a motion to adjourn their case was made, and denied, on the ground that there were six complaints against them; they were in prison, and the complaint set forth that the property was found in their possession. Counsel who was employed to defend them was absent, but the court held that was no good legal excuse. If he had been retained, he knew the trial was coming off, and it was his duty to be present to defend his clients. When the case came up in its order in the calendar, Mr. Spencer appeared for the prisoners, and said that in the absence of the regular counsel they had employed, he appeared for these young girls at the request of their brother, who had just spoken to him. The prisoners and their friends believed that the charge preferred was grand larceny, consequently they supposed they would be tried at the General Sessions, and were not now ready to proceed to trial. This second motion to adjourn was also denied. Mr. Spencer then asked to see the complaint, and on looking at it he refused to plead to it. He demurred to the complaint on the ground that it embraced on its face several distinct larcenies. He also objected to it on the ground that it was alleged that "On or about the 20th," &c., the property was taken.

District-Attorney Hutchings admitted the demurrer to be good. A specific day must be made in the complaint and a specific article must be alleged to have been stolen.

The prisoners were remanded, and a new complaint was ordered to be made. The object of counsel was attained—an adjournment. So much for being versed in law.

COBURN, THE PUGILIST, IN COURT.

Joseph Coburn, the well-known pugilist, was arraigned to answer a charge of assault and battery on John and James Sanders, the nephew and the other uncle to the defendant. He pleaded guilty to both charges. In justification, he said the complainant John had given his barkeeper a couple of black eyes, and his barkeeper only returned the compliment by proxy. This complainant admitted. The other Sanders had spoken disrespectfully of his wife, and he merely employed the usual means to stop his mouth. He didn't care about instituting a suit for slander against men who were able to stand them. The pugilist was fined $10.

A ROUGH NEIGHBORHOOD.

John Pheasant, a young man about 21, was charged with till tapping from the liquor-store of James Casey, No. 9 Sixth-street. According to the story of complainant, this is one of the roughest places in the city; life and property are not safe there; prisoner and his friend came in the store and when witness was at the ice-box, the accused leaned over the counter, opened the drawer and as his hand was coming from it full of stamps, witness caught him by the back of the neck and made him drop three dollars; shortly after prisoner and his companions came back and put out the lights, carried off a lot of soda water bottles and in the confusion, witness was robbed of his watch, and when they got outside the thieves raised the cry of fire. Their object was, no doubt, as witness said, to create an excitement that would justify them in rushing in and gutting the place. Witness said that last evening (Friday) he had to get three policemen detailed to protect his place. Complainant is a very nervous man, easily excited, and these boys, companions of the prisoner, made this onslaught on the place to see the effect of their rowdyism on him. This was the prisoner's first offence, and on being found guilty, he was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

BEYOND THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

Jas. Darcey, aged 23, of no profession, was charged with assaulting Officer Benjamin Devoy on the 14th inst. The officer said he resided in Williamsburgh; he had been sick for some time, and was going over the Grand-street ferry to report for duty. He was still very weak. As he stepped on the boat he found the woman that sweeps it crying, who said she had been struck by the prisoner. He went up and tried to use moral suasion with the boy, when he gave the woman another shove. He then remonstrated with Darcey and put him off the boat, and when they got on the dock, the complainant, who was sickly, received a terrible beating. This occurred on the ferry bridge on the Williamsburgh side. Counsel for the prisoner moved to discharge his client, on the ground that the offence had been committed in another county.

Judge Dowling—I think this court has jurisdiction over the case. I remember when Sam Drury was arrested on Brooklyn Heights, and brought over here, the question of jurisdiction was raised, and they measured to see if he had been, when arrested, within six hundred yards of the water front, and they found he was, and he was tried here.

Counsel—He had passed some counterfeit money here in this county.

Court—No he had not. He was tried for having counterfeit money in his possession; it was up his sleeve. I think the court has jurisdiction.

District-Attorney Hutchings—I think the case had better be sent over to Brooklyn.

Judge Dowling—Take charge of the prisoner and take him over to Brooklyn.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 23, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	108⅛	100	Bruns. Land Co....	8¾
30,000	do..........	108	100	do..........	9
31,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100	Erie Railway......	88¼
	New issue......	106½	700	do..........	88⅛
1,800	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.		400	do..........	88¼
	Small..........	94¼	100	do..........s30	87½
10,000	do..........	94⅝	200	do..........s60	87⅛
30,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	do..........s15	88
	Second Series..	99⅛	800	do......2d call	88
2,000	do. Th'd S.S'll	98⅝	100	do..........	87⅝
26,000	do..........	98⅞	100	do..........s20	87½
1,400	Ohio 6s, 86.......	99	100	do..........s10	87⅝
1,000	Ohio 6s, '60......	93	15	Chi., Bur. & Q.....	124
1,000	Tenn. 6s.........	82	24	do..........	123
10,000	do......2d call	81⅞	50	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr..	101
5,000	do..........	81½	20	N. Y. Cen. R.......	94
1,000	do..........	82	200	do..........	93¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '68.....	79	500	do..2d call..s10	93¾
2,000	Missouri 6s......	76½	200	Hudson Riv. R....	109⅛
5,000	do..........	76¼	200	Reading R.........	109¼
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	28¾	400	do..........	109⅜
15,000	do.....2d call	28¾	700	do..........	109⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M.......	98	200	do..........	109⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	200	do......2d call	109⅝
20,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76...	102	200	do..........	109¼
10,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref	78	200	do..........s30	109
3,000	Chi. & R. I. R. Bs..	103	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....	68¼
400	Cen. Coal Co.......	57⅞	100	do..........	68⅛
100	do......2d call	58	500	do..........	68
61	Bk. of America.....	135	200	do..........s30	67⅞
38	Bank of Commerce	105	100	Chic. & N. W. R....	28⅛
10	St. Nicholas Bank..	98	200	do......2d call	28
200	Canton Co..........	40⅛	100	do..........	27⅞
100	do..........	40¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	62
100	do......2d call	40¼	300	do..........	61⅞
50	Del. & H. C. Co....	139½	100	do..........	61⅝
800	American Coal.....	69	100	do..........s30	61⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.b30	45⅝	100	do......2d call	61⅝
100	do..........	45½	500	Chi. & R. I.........	112¾
100	do..........	45¼	200	do..........	112⅝
100	do..........	45	100	do..........s30	112
200	do..........	45⅛	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	54⅛
200	do..........b30	45¼	100	do..........	54
100	do..........b30	45⅜	100	do..........	54⅛
600	do..........	45	100	do..........s30	53⅞
400	Quick. Min. Co....	48¼	100	New-Jersey Cen...	125
200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	71½	100	P., Ft. W. & C......	98⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		900	Reading R.........	109⅝
	Th'd Sa's...S'll	98⅞	2100	do..........b3	109⅝
3,500	do.......Large	99	200	do..........b30	109⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer......	28⅞	700	do..........	109⅜
10,000	do..........b30	29	400	do..........s3	109⅜
20,000	do..........b3	28⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....	68⅝
20,000	do..........s3	28¾	100	do..........b3	68⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....b3	93⅝	200	do..........s3	68½
400	do..........c	93⅝	300	Chic. & R. I. R.....	112¾
100	do..........	93⅝	100	Chi. & N. W.........	27⅞
100	Erie Railroad......	88⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr..s3	61⅞
500	do..........s3	88½	100	P., Ft. W. & C......	98⅞
200	do..........c	88⅝	100	Canton Co..........	40⅞
300	do..........	88½	100	do..........	41
100	Hud. Riv. R.....b3	109⅛	100	do..........s3	41
100	do..........s3	109½	100	Cum. Coal..........c	45⅝
100	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	71⅝	200	do..........b3	45⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		200	Chic. & R. I......s3	112⅛
	Old Issue.......	108⅛	100	do..........c	112⅛
30,000	O. & M. Cer.....	28¾	200	do..........s3	112⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.........s3	93⅞	200	Chic. & N. W....s3	27⅞
300	do..........b3	93⅞	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr...s3	61⅞
200	Erie Railroad......	87⅞	100	do..........c	61⅞
900	do..........s3	87⅝	800	do..........	61⅞
100	do..........	87¾	200	Cen. Coal Co.......	58
700	do..........b3	87⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C....s3	98⅝
400	do..........s4	87¾	100	do..........	98⅝
200	do..........b4	87¾	100	do..........s3	98⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R........	109	100	Mil. & P. du C.....	54
100	do..........s3	108¾	100	McGr. & W. R...b3	17
400	Reading R..........	109¼	200	do..........	18
800	do..........b3	109¼	100	do..........b10	18
400	do..........s10	109½	100	Canton Co..........	40½
100	Mich. Cen. R...b10	111	100	do..........b3	40⅝
100	Mich. S. & N. I...b3	68¼	900	do..........	40¾
100	do..........	68⅛	100	Cumb. Coal.....s3	45½
200	do..........c	68⅛	100	do..........b5	45⅝
200	do..........s3	68	700	do..........b5	45½
100	Cleve. & Pitts.....	71¼	100	do..........b3	45⅝
200	do..........	71⅛	100	Quick. Min. Co...s3	48⅞
200	do..........	71			

SATURDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

Ths Stock Market to-day was again active for Governments and the Railways, but not so buoyant on the latter as at the close of business on Friday. Only one session of the Exchange was held. Later in the day on Broad-street the Railways resumed much firmness, and closed, at 3 o'clock, as follows, compared with the last quotations of the day before:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.......	94⅝	94⅝	N. West Pref....	62⅝	62
U. S. 5-20s.........	108¼	108¼	Rock Island.......	112¼	112⅛
U. S. 7-30s.........	99⅛	99⅛	Fort Wayne.......	98⅝	98⅝
N. Y. Central....	93⅝	94½	Cumb'land Coal.	46⅛	45⅝
Erie...........	88⅛	87⅞	Quicksilver.......	48⅛	48
Hudson...........	109¼	109	Mariposa..........	12¾	12⅜
Reading...........	109¼	109⅜	Canton............	40⅞	40⅞
Mich. Southern..	68½	68½	Atlantic Mail....	147	147
Illinois Central..	128⅜	129	American Gold...	143⅜	143¼
Pittsburgh.......	71⅞	71	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28⅞
Northwest........	28⅛	28	Toledo............	107⅜	107⅜

The half-monthly California steamer arrived this morning with $1,083,779 in Gold, which probably weakened the market in the Gold Room. The export by the day's steamers for Europe was $310,512, making for the whole week $646,012, of which about half in Gold bars and foreign Coin. Money easy to the Stock Brokers at 5@6 ⅌ cent. Exchange on London, 109½@109¾ for Gold.

The Sub-Treasury will begin on Monday to prepay the November Gold Coupons on the 5-20 Bonds of the United States.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'..........	108	Pacific..............	150
Union..............	118	Bank of the Republic	106
America............	135	Bank of N. America..	107
City...............	175	Hanover..............	106½
Fulton.............	145	Metropolitan.........	115
National...........	112	Market...............	110
Merchants' Exch'ge..	99	Corn Exchange........	108
State of New-York...	112	Park.................	140
Commerce...........	105	Manuf's & Merchants'.	104
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	100	Central National.....	106
Ocean..............	90	Fourth National......	95
American Exchange..	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	94	Tol. & Wab 1st M.......	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887......	89	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd..	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876......	101	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds..	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876..	101	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	100
Erie 1st M., x div., '68..	102½	Galena & Chi. 2d ex....	95
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79...	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort...	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883...	98	N. J. Cen. 1st mort....	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	95¾	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.....	104
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69....	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	94¼
Harlem 3ds, '68..........	92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	81
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	113½	Cleve. & P. 2d mort....	80
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds.....	89¾	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con...	81
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	73
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1875....	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	40
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.....	92	Chi. & Alton 1st mort..	95
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref..	78	Chi. & Alton Income...	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	72	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor....	75
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs....	80	Peninsula R. R. Bonds.	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	81	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor.	80
Han. & St. Jos. L. G....	95	Mil. & St. P, Income....	72
Del. L. & W. 1st mort..	104	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	92½

The *Commercial* will assuredly understand that we never wrote the word "*extortionous*" which was so misprinted in this morning's Times.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS:

THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES.

A NOVEL.

By the Author of "The Morals of Mayfair."

1 vol., 12mo.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st.,

New-York.

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WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, A YOUNG man who writes a good and rapid hand and is accurate at figures. Apply, with references, to B. T., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, stating terms as to salary.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS ENTRY clerk; must write a good plain hand and be correct at figures; salary small. Address in handwriting of applicant T. E. R., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; German preferred; must be capable, neat, willing and pleasant, and come with good recommendations. Apply at No. 58 East 21st-st., after 12 o'clock.

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WANTED—A COOK TO GO TO NEWPORT, R. I. Apply at No. 73 Madison-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 24, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *New-York*, from Aspinwall Sept. 16, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with interesting news from Central and South America. We learn that the revolt in Panama had been entirely subdued, the rebel leaders, with most of their forces, having surrendered. Col. ALEXANDER R. MCKEE, United States Consul at the port of Panama, died at that place after a severe illness. His remains were accompanied to the Foreign Cemetery by Admiral PEARSON, of the United States Navy, and a large number of his officers, as well as by a corps of marines. From Peru we learn that the prospects of the rebels there are not so bright as by previous accounts, and it is now thought the government will succeed in quelling the insurgents. Meanwhile business remains in a most ruinous condition. In Chili the passage of the law tolerating religious worship of all kinds has, at length, been satisfactorily settled. Government has given notice that it will receive tenders for the long-talked-of scheme of steam communication to England via the Straits. Ex-President BARRIOS has been shot in Salvador, after a short trial before a court-martial, which sentenced him to death as a revolutionist. He was a liberal and intelligent man, and his death excited great indignation throughout Central America.

At the trial of Capt. WIRZ, yesterday, after the examination of several witnesses, the general tenor of whose testimony did not materially differ from that given by other sufferers from Andersonville, Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN said the government would then informally close their case, reserving the right to examine who may be found touching new matters, and that he would offer some record evidence connecting the Richmond authorities with the Andersonville prison. To this Mr. BAKER, the prisoner's counsel, made objections, and moved for an adjournment of the case until a week from Tuesday, on account of the prisoner's utterly exhausted and prostrate condition. Mr. BAKER concluded by saying he believed Capt. WIRZ had a good and complete defence. After deliberating with closed doors, the court overruled the motion to adjourn for a week, and adjourned to next Tuesday morning. Capt. WIRZ continues unable to sit up without support.

Our Montgomery correspondent telegraphs that after a warm and exciting debate, lasting five days, the Alabama State Convention yesterday, by a vote of 89 to 3, passed an ordinance recognizing the utter destruction of slavery, and providing that hereafter there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in that State otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted. Resolutions were also adopted that the constitution be amended by striking out all provisions in relation to slaves and slavery, and that it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its next session, to pass such laws as will protect the freedmen of the State in the full enjoyment of all their rights of personal property, and guard the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

The exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston, closed Friday evening, after a very successful show, far more so than any before given by the society. A desire to see the elegant new building of the society doubtless had something to do with this; but the society is very prosperous, numbering over 900 members, and receiving new additions constantly. During the season the society has awarded over $3,000 in premiums, half that sum at their last exhibition.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "There are no guerrillas in Kentucky—except those in duress and on trial for their lives. The rich Bluegrass region no longer feels the devastation of their incursive visits—the hills and hollows of the Eastern border no longer resound with their vandalic shouts, or afford hiding-places for their forfeited heads. The military tribunals of the State have done the work for these destroyers of human life and foes of law and order."

A dispatch from Shreveport, La., says that the Provost-Marshal of Freedmen at that place has arrested the Judge, Sheriff and other civil officers, for trying freedmen on charges of larceny—the Superintendent of the bureau maintaining that jurisdiction over the negroes during the existing state of affairs belongs exclusively to his bureau.

Official returns from 451 towns and cities in Maine give Gov. CONY 53,449 votes to 31,332 for HOWARD, making CONY's majority 22,332, a clear Union gain of 6,049 over last year. The towns yet to be heard from will cast less than two thousand votes, and last year were about equally divided between the Democrats and the Republicans.

A mine of spathic ore, or native steel, at Waterbury, Conn., has been sold to a Hartford company for $100,000, and a hundred men are now at work erecting smelting works, sinking shafts, &c. This ore is said to work directly into steel without the usual carbonizing process.

At the Taunton (Mass.) Fair, Thursday, a novel race was one of the features, the slowest horse or mule being the one to take the premium of $10. For this there were six entries, owners not to ride their own horses; length of the whip not barred out. The slowest time was 6 00.

Our English visitors arrived at Buffalo, yesterday morning, and were received by the Mayor and Board of Trade. In the afternoon they took an excursion on the lake, and in the evening were present at a grand banquet.

Col. KIT CARSON was met recently at Fort Larned, on his way from New-Mexico to the Indian Council at Fort Smith. He represents that there will be no more trouble with the Indians on the Sante Fé route.

The old vessel *Nawset*, wrecked on Cape Cod in 1626, and since then covered with sand and a meadow, has lately been washed out by the sea in a good state of preservation.

A locomotive belonging to the North Western Railroad exploded in Chicago yesterday, instantly killing two persons and fatally wounding several others.

In the Richmond *Times* appears a column of closely printed advertisements of many of the finest farms of Virginia for sale.

It is stated that there are now 14,000 patients remaining in general hospitals in various military departments, not including the two Carolinas.

There was a severe frost in many parts of Maine on Tuesday night, but the crops are too far advanced to receive any injury from it.

LOCAL NEWS.

A visit was made on Friday night by Sergeant LEFFERTS, of the Fourth District Police Court, with details from the various Precincts, on several gambling saloons in Broadway and elsewhere. At No. 818 Broadway fifteen persons were captured, together with a quantity of gambling implements and $1,054 in cash. Yesterday the prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, but for want of sufficient evidence all were discharged with the exception of three. No arrests were made by any of the other squads, the gamblers having in some mysterious manner got wind of the movements of the police.

About daybreak, yesterday, the propeller *Oceanus*, of the New-York and Providence line, came in collision with the sloop *Jacob Duryea* off Matinticock Point, striking her amidships and nearly cutting her in two. Assistance was promptly rendered by the crew of the *Oceanus*, but Mrs. SARAH E. DAVIS and her two children, EMMA N. and HATTIE B., were drowned. The bodies of Mrs. DAVIS and one of her children were subsequently recovered and brought on to this city.

A Plea for Idealists.

There is a paper in that excellent periodical, the old *Spectator*, which gives an account of an entomologist, terminating with his death, which took place in consequence of his having overheated himself in his chase after a butterfly. The *Spectator* makes merry in giving a list of his effects, which mainly consisted of dried spiders, beetles and other small wares of the same nature. The widow of the philosopher, we presume, was not so well satisfied with the returns they produced. Though, indeed, there are cases where collections of apparently insignificant trifles have netted to their more fortunate recipients very considerable fortunes; one antiquary alone, Mr. THOMAS, who died in London in 1850, having left to his son a cabinet of medals which were sold at auction for over $200,000.

But it is not intended, in this article, to merely audit the accounts of such collectors, but rather to point out the world's great indebtedness to those who frequently pass, in their generation, as idle dreamers or thinkers. It must be confessed that it would be impossible to overrate the effect of the writings of some poets upon national character or characters. Though they sometimes only cultivate, they more frequently plant their own ideas in the minds of the people with whom they dwell, which sometimes (with a rapid growth) ripen quickly, as in the cases of VOLTAIRE and BYRON; or otherwise increase slowly, with a more steady and enduring development, as may be perceived nationally, in the permanent effect of the writings of SHAKESPEARE and CERVANTES. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the changes wrought by one such advanced mind upon the progress of a nation or an age.

As we are told in Exodus it pleased the Diety to confound the wisdom of the Egyptians by the creation of lice, so, it would appear, even at this period, that the most trifling causes are destined to produce the grandest and most gigantic effects upon the history of the world. Possibly the two most important events of the last century, were, the falling of an apple, and the flying of a kite. The one being witnessed by the eye of the philosopher, Sir ISAAC NEWTON, led to the theory of the laws of gravitation, and finally to their application as the grand governing principles of the material universe, formerly discovered, but not expounded by the astronomer KEPLER. The latter, in the hands of the great FRANKLIN, was the divine light from which emanated the many brilliant coruscations which have sprung out of the knowledge of electricity, and is now no longer the dream of a sage, but the time-scorning conductor of the intelligence of the civilized world.

To these might be added the story of JAMES WATT, the wondrous improver, if he merits not the title of the father of the steam-engine. The idea is said to have flashed upon his mind on beholding the lid of a tea-kettle rising and falling, thus proving the expansive force of the fluid. Now, Mr. Materialist, take away these toys and dreams, and you would put back the clock of the world a thousand years. It is true, and it is an honor to the age, that the speculations of men of science and thought are more readily applied now than of yore, but let no man lightly pass judgment upon one of the dreamers now existing amongst us, for it is not impossible, but that he may be censuring some superlative benefactor of his race, and the future glory of the period of his existence.

British Military Morality.

The death of Major DE VERE, Inspector of Field Fortifications, who was deliberately shot by JOHN CURRIE, a sapper, under his command, is reported in the London *Times* of the 24th ult. It appears that the soldier (a youth of nineteen years of age) who thus murdered his Major took offence at that officer, who had caused to be inflicted on him some punishment of no unusual severity. This occurrence might not be deemed worthy of notice were it not for the statement in the same journal that the number of military murders of this class committed of late seems to call for exceptional treatment at the hands of the British legislature. Indeed, the London *Times* proposes, if it does not advocate, that cases of this description might, with advantage to the public interest, be taken from under the cognizance of the civil courts and referred to courts martial. But, as courts martial are ticklish subjects to speak of in the ears of the British public, this opinion is very gingerly promulgated.

It might be expected that military men would naturally coincide in the above proposition; it is no wonder, therefore, that we find in a later edition of the same paper the following comments by correspondents on the case before us. If the people or army of Great Britain are offended with the same, they will do well to remember that they are looking upon pictures drawn by their own countrymen. One man, who signs himself "Disciplinarian," demands that all such offenders be submitted to military trial and execution, and thus describes a portion of the rank and file of the British army: "In the army there are some men of the very worst characters, and, on this account, when such a crime is committed, it would be most advantageous to all regiments if an example were made of the prisoner, in the presence of other men of the same character, of whom, I fear, alas! there are too many in the British army." It must be confessed, this is not a flattering sketch of that service, and we fear the remedy he proposes, viz., hanging or shooting a man in its presence, will not improve its morality. Another, "R. E.," an officer, is equally complimentary in his remarks upon a portion of the British public. He "deplores that the man CURRIE should be hung before a crowd of miserable wretches, who know nothing of his crime, whereby his comrades are excused the disagreeable spectacle, and the actual effect of severe punishment is entirely lost upon them. In reply to this, it might be suggested to "R. E.," that, if looking upon such disagreeable spectacles makes miserable wretches of his countrymen in the one case, why should he expect it would operate beneficially in the other, and not, morally, make equally miserable wretches of the Royal Engineers?

There are and have been divers speculations with regard to military punishments. Officers of the army usually sustain the opinion that public corporeal punishments of some kind are both requisite and necessary to render an army effective. Prompt justice is needed and must be readily applied in most cases. It is certain, however, that such inflictions are of less frequent occurrence in the French than in the British army. The passion for military glory can more safely be relied on in the former service than in the latter, and this largely obviates the necessity for a resort to this class of remedies. This being the case surely here is an indication of a system which would manifestly be more german to the matter, and far less dangerous for British officers to follow than that proposed by the London *Times*, and sanctioned by its military correspondents. In many foreign armies the man is entirely forgotten in the soldier, and every honorable feeling which distinguishes humanity merged in the solitary idea of discipline or attention to duty. But the iron rule adopted in the British army is recoiling upon its officers, and though all good men must deplore the horrible nature of the reaction, still it must be confessed it is only an improvement upon copies of cruelty often placed before the soldier. Let then the advocates of still sterner discipline remember the warning of Macbeth, and cease to teach

> "Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
> To plague the inventors,"

and they may find that, by throwing down the absurd barriers which divide the officer from the non-commissioned officer, and the latter from his men, and by permitting human beings of all classes to communicate freely together, they will prevent the further progress of this fearful crime far more effectively than by incarcerating men in cells for slight crimes as a sermon on charity, or hanging a man in chains on every parade-ground for a perpetual chaplain.

The Jenkins of Tragedy.

Some days ago we read in an evening paper, with that subdivision of sensation which the arrangement of the different phases of an event under as many different captions, is apt to produce in the reader, an account of the suicide of an unhappy priest who cut his throat on the cars somewhere in Massachusetts. We thought at the time it was perhaps one of the finest pieces of writing, in many respects, which we had ever seen. There was an awful simplicity, and a kind of compressed breathlessness, if we may so speak, in the narration, which we found very admirable; we recall with peculiar distinctness the thrill awakened by the description of the conductor who "took the razor from the maniac, closed it, carried it to the other end of the car, and laid it in a place of safety;" after which, we think, he retired and left the madman to his reflections. In this history,—for though not philosophized narrative, this account certainly rose above mere report in dignity,—there was visible a certain repression of language and manner which was also extremely fine: a result as from a powerful and glowing imagination, held in check by the chilling probabilities of the editorial management; the stern, rigid, all-but Dantesque compactness of a Jenkins who knew that his noblest sentiment and most eloquent imagery would have been mercilessly lopped away, and who avoided the humiliation by avoiding the obnoxious splendor of diction and thought. We feel sure that the being who produced the history in question, would have added some general observations on suicide; but the same exigency which forbade him to adorn his tale, would not permit him to point his moral. He was therefore obliged, apparently, to tell his story straightfarwardly, and to stop when he got through; to let the homily which would have followed so naturally, rot in his breast, like the suppressed disquisitions of Sancho Panza.

We have expressed our admiration of his work as it is, and we are not disposed to lament the circumstances which denied him the occasion to be as powerful, as glowing, and as instructive as he could be. Indeed, there is a quality produced in the mind habituated to report for the daily press, by the difficulties of acquiring facts, little favorable to their illustration; a certain vehemence of conclusion, a certain generous haste of opinion, admirable enough in a world of intuitions or ladies, but not adapted to the present state of men's reasoning faculties.

In the metropolitan press, therefore, it is hardly possible, any longer, to behold the Jenkins of tragedy, in the rollings of his finer frenzy, in the luxury of his untamed descriptions and unclipped conclusions. But the spectacle is often to be pondered in the Western newspapers, where the evils of unrepressed reporting are still to be seen. In a journal of Chicago, for example, where human thought has scarcely any bound, except the prairie on one hand and the great lakes on the other, we find the story of a homicide told with all those advantages of space, and unrestricted expression, which were denied to the historian of the suicide in the New-York evening paper. A lady, who had been ill-used by her husband, the utility-man in one of the Chicago theatres, left him and went to live in Buffalo, where her husband claimed that she led a life unfaithful to him. He began suit for divorce, and his wife then returned to Chicago, where she tried to be reconciled with him for the sake of her character, as she said. She did not like him, or, as the Chicago journal declares, "it is apparent that she was dissatisfied with him as a husband. Contempt in such cases," mark the fine philosophical vein, "speedily grows into positive dislike, and that again, soon deepens into hatred. In this case, it appears that the woman not only despised the man, but hated him with a positive vehemence and ferocity." This is shrewdly and forcibly said, and quite prepares the reader for the subsequent fact—that the lady, seeking reparation and reconciliation in this state of feeling, should, on being denied either, shoot her erring husband in the back of his neck, and inflict a wound of which he is likely to die. She was naturally arrested, and taken to the station-house, where, at a late hour in the evening, the graphic reporter saw the touching murderess in her cell:

> "A delicate-looking girl, of a pleasant, open countenance, but with a wild, wierd look in her large blue eyes, sat bareheaded in a little corrider outside the open cell door, reading a newspaper. She had been singing during the evening some girlish ballad, so the janitor told us, and seemed quite unconscious that she had committed a grave crime. Feeling hungry, she had asked the usually stern Mr. GILLESPIE for some food, and the crackers which he gave her she declared were the sweetest food she had tasted in a long time. 'She ain't right, sir,' said Mr. GILLESPIE, her troubles have turned her head.' And so we thought, as we looked at the child-like creature not yet eighteen years old sitting there under the gaslight, her light, brown wavy hair bound with a ribbon behind, and falling in tiny curls over her delicate neck. She seemed more like a school-girl, undergoing a penalty for some trifling breach of discipline, than a wife whose sufferings had wrought her passions up to a pitch of homicidal frenzy."

Now, we are not prepared to deny that homicide is an element of the True and the Beautiful, nor that man may attain a state of being on this earth in which all the graceful and picturesque uses of murder will come to be fully recognized. But under the conditions of our present civilization, we think it of at least doubtful utility; and we appeal to the Jenkins of this Chicago tragedy, whether even he, upon cool reflection, thinks it right to present our undeveloped society with such a fascinating view of assassination, in the person of the lovely assassin? There is something perilously seductive in the mingled idea of curls and crackers, ribbons, ballads and evening papers here presented, which might well move us to shoot a husband, if we had one. What effect it will have upon the delicate female mind of Chicago, it is too thrilling to speculate. It shall go hard, we think, but there shall be husbands all over Chicago, who, accustomed to shooting themselves in the front of the neck, shall now be shot in the back of it by their injured wives; and these shall thereafter go to prison, bind their light, wavy brown hair with a ribbon behind, and sit singing some girlish ballad under the gaslight, where Jenkins, the victim of his own too-prophetic enthusiasm for homicide, shall go out of the fragments of his shattered mind in compassion of those fair, trouble-turned heads. The usually stern Mr. GILLESPIE, to meet the demand for crackers, will be obliged to lay in barrels of hard-tack, and will become so softened in his nature as to be a mere mass of sentiment, incapable of turning keys or doing anything but talking twaddle with the maniacal Jenkins.

The Chicago reporter should not have been allowed, we say, to print this sketch of the lovely murderess in all its dangerous beauty; and the friends of a yet immature civilization should hold the editors, his chiefs, responsible for the consequences of his alluring picture. Literature might have lost one of its triumphs, but society would not have been tempted to rush into a good for which it is not prepared, had Jenkins been clipped in his flight. As crowded and controled in the New-York evening paper, the historian of the railroad suicide had no opportunity to burn those rhetorical blue lights, which cast such a glamour upon the narrative of his Chicago brother, and the reader was left to draw his own inferences as to the propriety of cutting his throat on the cars, or dying by the less directly suicidal means of a collision, or a broken bridge, or other smash-up. But the Chicago Jenkins leaves the mind scarcely any alternative, and it should have been the care of his superiors to at least vail the sanguinary attractiveness of the colors in which he depicts the tender Ophelia-like grace, the winning pathos, and bewildering unconscious sweetness of the gentle being who had just shot her husband in the back of his neck.

A CANDID CRITIC.—The ingenuous money editor of that entertaining family newspaper, the *Journal of Commerce*, in his more zealous than sensible advocacy of the "shaving-shop" scheme of National Bank-note redemption, errs in his reference of yesterday to the TIMES, in saying that we had *"refused to publish"*—what we gave conspicuous insertion to in our issue of the 17th inst.—the letter of Comptroller CLARKE on the redemption subject. A witness, so prompt and frank, should have a better memory.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Irish Prison System.

One great cause of the success of the Irish Prison System has been, no doubt, the extraordinary energy, good temper and judgment of a remarkable man, who may be considered the founder of it, though not the originator of the principle—Sir WALTER CROFTON.

In his own account of the system, he brings before us an instance of his experience. Here is J. B., stated to be 28 years of age, looking 35; convicted of burglary, and with four former convictions against him. He has gone through with all sorts of punishments; he has been on the treadmill, in the solitary cell, fed on bread and water, and has been flogged. He is known to be one of a notorious gang of robbers. His parents died in a workhouse, from which he ran away. He never had a home. "How stands the public," asks Sir WALTER, "toward J. B.?"

He must either go forth into society after the close of his sentence to live on others, a hardened burglar, or a reformed criminal, on his own honest industry. Which will the public have? They naturally prefer the latter. But to secure this, says Sir WALTER, three things must be done. 1. We must punish him. 2. We must amend him; and 3. We have to train him naturally before we can liberate him, and yet how can this last be accomplished without the withdrawal of physical force?

The first course for "J. B." is to punish him. But he has been punished before; not, however, as he will be now. He is put into solitary confinement in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, for nine months: he is kept on low diet; he cannot speak with any associate; he has no interesting employment; his only work is picking oakum, for nine months. But during this time he is instructed in the whole bearings of the Irish convict system, and he has abundant time to reflect on it. His spirit is tamed by the treatment, at the same time he feels there is hope for him. He can in the future decide, to a certain extent, his own fate. Instead of antagonism, he finds cooperation with the authorities, and that they are truly seeking his good. His dull life makes him ready for hard work. If his conduct is good, he saves one month, and after eight months is removed to another prison, the SECOND STAGE. The following is Sir WALTER's account of the "Mark System," as used in this stage:

> "There are different classes to be attained in the second stage, and a certain number of marks are required to be obtained by the convict before he can be promoted from one class to another.
>
> The maximum number of marks each convict can attain monthly is nine, which are distributed under three different headings—viz.: three for discipline, *i. e.*, general regularity and orderly demeanor; three for school, *i. e.*, the attention and desire evinced for improvement or industry in school; and three for industry, *i. e.*, industry at work and not skill which may have been previously acquired.
>
> There are four classes in the second stage—viz.: the third, (in which the convict is placed on his arrival from the first stage,) the second, first and advanced, or A class.
>
> It will be possible for a convict to raise himself from the third to the second class in two months, by the acquisition of eighteen marks; from the second to the first in six months, if he has attained fifty-four marks in the second class; and from the first to the A or advanced class in twelve months, provided he has acquired one hundred and eight marks in the first class. When the convict has reached the A class his progress is noted monthly as A 1, A 2, &c. Misconduct causes reduction, suspension or the loss of marks.
>
> When the convict attains the A class, he is employed (although still in the second stage of his detention) on special works, and kept apart from the other convicts. His school instruction and lectures take place in the evening.
>
> It will be intelligible, that the most successful in combating self, and in climbing the ladder of self-control and industry, will the soonest obtain the required number of marks and the goal to which they lead—viz.: "The Intermediate Prisons,"—and thence the liberty, for which the convict is supposed to have been made fit, by the lessons of those good schoolmasters, industry, self-control and self-reliance, succeeded by a very special and natural training.
>
> It will be seen by the appended scale and regulations for carrying out sentences of penal servitude under the act of 1857, (20 and 21 Vict., c. 3) how much each convict becomes the arbiter of his own fate.
>
> It will be necessary, in the first instance, to explain that the Secretary of State for the Home Department has sanctioned certain minimum periods of imprisonment for each sentence; the remaining or unexpired term to be remitted on license.
>
> The class and number of marks to be attained by each convict (according to his sentence) before he can be removed to the intermediate prisons is shown in the first column. It is evident, therefore, that the time of detention of the convict in the ordinary prisons, within the minimum term named in the scale in the third column and the limit of his sentence, depends upon himself; and as he must pass a certain period (named in the fourth column) in the intermediate prisons before he can obtain his conditional liberty, the stimulus which he has to overcome self becomes very intelligible.
>
> The following scale shows the earliest periods at which prisoners convicted under the 20 and 21 Vict. c, 3, may qualify themselves by unexceptionable conduct for admission to the privileges of the intermediate prisons:

Class and No. of marks to be gained for admission to the Intermediate Prisons for different Sentences.	Sentences of Penal Servitude.	Shortest Periods of Imprisonment. In Ordinary Prisons.		Shortest Period of Detention in Intermediate Prisons.	
		Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.
Class 1st, 108-90....	3 years.	2	2 2-	0 -6	4
Class 6 A, or 6 mo in A class........	4 years.	2	10 3-	0 -3	5
Class 14 A, or 14 mos. in A class..	5 years.	3	6 4-	0 -0	6
Class 17 A, or 17 mos. in A class..	6 years.	3	9 4-	0 -6	9
Class 20 A, or 20 mos. in A class..	7 years.	4	0 5-	1 -3	3
Class 28 A, or 28 mos. in A class..	8 years.	4	8 6-	1 -0	4
Class 44 A, or 44 mos. in A class..	10 years.	6	0 7-	1 -6	6
Class 59 A, or 59 mos. in A class..	12 years.	7	3 9-	1 -0	9
Class 68 A, or 68 mos. in A class..	15 years.	8	0 10-	2 -0	0

> The earliest possible periods of removal to intermediate prisons apply only to those of the most unexceptionable character, and no remission of the full sentence will take place unless the prisoner has qualified himself by carefully-measured good conduct for passing the periods in the intermediate prisons prescribed by the rules; and any delay in this qualification will have the effect of postponing his admission into the intermediate prisons, and thereby deferring to the same extent the remission of a portion of his sentence.

The convicts themselves take an intense interest in these marks; and, as I had an opportunity of observing in Dublin, they know their exact bearing on the time of their detention; so that "J. B.," for instance, if sentenced to fifteen years, knows that it lies within his power to make his term ten years; or, if he is sentenced to four, he can reduce it to three years and three months. Now, however, if "J. B." has done well in the second stages, he enters on the third stage, or intermediate prison, a special peculiarity of the Irish system. Here he earns money, which, by industry, can amount to a half crown a week, and he is also allowed to draw a sixpence a week for his own expenditure. This is his first trial in self-control with money. He is spared, too, the prison dress. And as the directors or officials notice an increasing self-command in him, he is sent out of the prison on messages.

As he proves trustworthy in these he is dispatched with a gang of others to do work outside of the prison-walls, to return every night faithfully to their cells. At Lousk, (15 miles from Dublin,) you can see gangs of men, dressed like any laborers, working in drains or on the surface in an open heath, with nothing but a foreman to guard them, *with no walls or chains*, working cheerfully and willingly on a spare diet, and at night going into their movable iron huts to listen to instruction or to read in their libraries; and these are *the convicts*—"J. B." and his hardened companions. Not more than one or two run away in the year, who are quickly caught again, and have to begin their course all over. The secret of the Intermediate Prisons is *individual influence* and a prudent trust in the prisoners. I saw in the Dublin prisons, the most admirable method of instruction, adopted by the lecturer, Mr. ORGAN, a Roman Catholic, but one whom men of humanity and religion everywhere will be glad to recognize as a brother.

It was a Saturday afternoon, and he gathered the men together for a sort of prize effort, in putting questions to one another on the lectures of the week. They were arranged on the two sides of a long, low room, and each party was to try to puzzle the other. At the end of the room was a small model of a sailing ship. A heavy, burglarious-looking man arose: "Give the names of all the sails of a ship!" A man on the other side jumped up and named every one. "Bishop Heber's Hymn" was next called for, and correctly repeated. "How much would a man earn in a year if he made 9d. a week?" "What are the four free towns in Europe?" "Sir John Moore's Burial;" "The capital of Bavaria, and what battle occurred there?" Nothing was missed, till one fellow said, "Point out on that ship the fore and main strifters, with the dead eyes!" This was a puzzle to all but the questioner. Then the question of strikes was discussed, very clearly; Mr. ORGAN flying about, stirring up and keeping them all wide awake; now and then bringing in very forcibly some plain moral truth, in an indescribably strong, manly way, which was evidently just the manner for those men. To one man, whose course was just finishing, "Well, man, are you going out to-night? What have you found out about crime?" "I don't think it pays, Sir." "Well whom do you trust?" (Very seriously.) "I trust the Almighty God, Sir—I am going to try it, but if Providence lays his hand on me, I must give up."

"You know you cannot run away from God."

Mr. ORGAN's constant instructions keep their minds occupied, and combined with the system, leave a deep impression on the convicts. This is evident from all the results. Mr. ORGAN's duty is to look after the released convicts. He and the prison authorities know where every convict, having a license in Ireland, is, and how he is conducting himself. The following conditions are indorsed on the license of every convict liberated:

NOTICE.

1. The power of revoking or altering the license of a convict will most certainly be exercised in case of his misconduct.

2. If, therefore, he wishes to retain the privilege, which by his good behavior under penal discipline he has obtained, he must prove by his subsequent conduct that he is really worthy of Her Majesty's clemency.

3. To produce a forfeiture of the license it is by no means necessary that the holder should be convicted of any new offence. If he associates with notoriously bad characters, leads an idle and dissolute life, or has no visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, &c., it will be assumed that he is about to relapse into crime, and he will be at once apprehended and recommitted to prison under his original sentence.

These conditions are in Ireland most stringently enforced—a course which has proved to be most beneficial, both to the public and to the convicts.

Attached to the license is appended, in Ireland, the following instructions to the convict:

I. Each convict will report himself to the constabulary station of his locality on his arrival in the district, and subsequently on the 1st of each month.

II. A convict must not change his locality without notifying to his constabulary station, in order that his registration may be changed to the locality to which he is about to proceed.

III. An infringement of these rules by the convict will cause it to be assumed that he is leading an idle and irregular life, and thereby entail a revocation of his license.

Under these conditions, we may be sure that when "J. B." goes forth and at once secures honest business, (as all can now,) he will be another man.

He sees that "crime does not pay;" he has developed and trained a habit of self-control; he knows the pleasure of hopeful industry; he has a small stock of money to begin the world with, and some friends who take an interest in him, and he feels the stern supervision of the law.

If he fails now, he knows his lot will be worse than it ever was. So "J. B." becomes an honest, industrious laborer, and is saved to the world.

The following are some of

THE RESULTS.

> "It will be observed," says Sir WALTER CROFTON, "that although 5,560 convicts were discharged from the government prisons between Jan. 1, 1854, and Jan. 1, 1861, there were only 1,492 confined in them at the latter period; although the institution of sentences of three years' penal servitude, under the Act 20 and 21 Vict. c. 3, has introduced into the government prisons 'a class of prisoners,' a large number of whom would have formerly been sent to the county prisons.
>
> No convicts have been sent to Western Australia since 1853, although for five years previous to that period the following number were sent to the colonies:

In 1849	1,543	In 1852	1,296
In 1850	775	In 1853	604
In 1851	1,082		
Total			5,300

> The number of licenses revoked during the last five years has not been 7 per cent., although the conditions of the licenses are stringently enforced. 1,462 licenses have been issued, and eighty-nine revoked; thirty of these cases were revoked for irregularities not criminal, and many of them have again been conditionally released.
>
> A constant and systematic correspondence is kept up with the governors of the county and borough jails, and also with the police and constabulary throughout the country, in order that criminals formerly in the convict prisons may be identified, and former convictions systematically produced against them.
>
> Since the institution of intermediate prisons, five and a half years ago, the number of all classes discharged from the convict prisons, and again returning to them, has not exceeded 10 per cent."

The failures, it will be observed, are only ten per cent. Few reformatory influences could show a better record. It is to be noted, also, that corporeal punishment has not been used in the prisons for over two years. And while there was accommodation in the Irish Government Prisons in 1860 for 3,000 prisoners, there were actually confined only 1,492, or less than half the number for which they were designed.

Many more evidences might be given of the marked success of this truly original system, but our limits have already been exceeded. To those who desire to make a more full investigation in the matter, we recommend heartily the work just published, of Miss CARPENTER (herself one of the most unremitting and judicious of laborers in the field of juvenile reform,) entitled "*Our Convicts*," a work which ought to be in the hands of all our legislators and public men.

We are convinced that the realization of those ideas of Capt. MACONOCHIE, which he fruitlessly pressed on his government during so many years, dying before they were recognized, has, under the direction of another remarkable man, Sir WALTER CROFTON, made a new era in prison reform.

We wait for their appreciation and adoption in the American prison system. C. L. B.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1865.

Personal.

The Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the late House of Representatives, reached this city yesterday, after his extended tour of observation on the Pacific Coast. Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, of Illinois, also returned. On the 31st ult., a farewell banquet was given to the party, at the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco, at which Mr. COLFAX made the following remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The brevity that an occasion like this commands impels me to omit much that rises before my mind as I stand before you. But the kind and generous hospitalities of which we have been the recipients, culminating in this brilliant testimonial, which is at once a reception and a farewell, and the very cordial and complimentary address to which I have just listened, forbid that I should remain entirely silent. Just two months ago, after journeying over thousands of miles of mountains and valleys and deserts and plains, your honored Mayor and a committee of your Supervisors met us in the cabin of the steamer *Chrysopolis*, and gave us an official welcome to this seven-hilled city. Since then, in all our travels upon this coast, we have been accustomed to speak of San Francisco as home. And now, though I came here a stranger and a traveler, I feel like one who is, indeed, about to leave his home and hearthstone. [Applause.] When, on Saturday morning, I sail out through the Golden Gate upon the broad ocean, and see headland and cliff recede from view, I shall feel, as now, the inward struggle between the joy with which I think of the home and the many friends of many years, and the regret with which I leave the home I hope I have in the hearts of new friends here. Our party came hither to learn, by actual observation, more of this Pacific portion of the republic, its resources and its wants; and you can testify that the grass has not grown under our feet. We have seen your varieties of mining—placer, hydraulic and quartz. We have seen many of your rich agricultural valleys—the Sacramento, San Joaquin, San José, Petaluma, Russian River, Napa, Sonoma, Alameda and others. We have traveled on nearly every mile of your 200 to 300 miles of railroads, closing with the delightful excursion today on the Alameda Railroad, for which we were indebted to its President, Mr. COHEN. We have visited, or passed through, over half of your cities and towns. We have enjoyed visits to your great national curiosities, the world-renowed Yosemite Valley, to be visited by thousands hereafter, instead of scores, if California, by wise legislation, appreciates the gift of it from the General Government—the Big Trees, the Geysers, and your neighbors, the Sea Lions. We have examined, with interest, many of your manufactures, and reared as I was in the school of HENRY CLAY, to believe in American manufactures, I am prouder of the suit in which I am clothed tonight, of California cloth, from wool on the back of California sheep, woven by the Mission Woolen Mills, and made here, than of the finest suit of French broadcloth I ever owned. [Applause.] I would urge you, in these last words, to foster manufactures, which are the backbone of National or State property and independence. Even if they should not be profitable as a pecuniary investment, every triumph of mechanical or manufacturing industry here is another spoke in the wheel of your progress. Develop and foster commerce on your great Pacific Sea; for RALEIGH spoke truly when he said, "Those who command the sea, command the trade of the world; those who command the trade of the world command the riches of the world; and thus command the world itself." [Applause.] But the moments sweep by and I must not detain you longer. There have been weary hours in all this incessant journeying, but they have been happy and golden hours, too; happy, because full-freighted with hospitalities and feasts to the eye and the mind; golden, because filled with the recollections that will never die; friendships never to be forgotten till this heart ceases to beat; affectionate regards more priceless than the wealth of Ormuz and the Ind; and memories enshrined in the soul forever. [Applause.] Hoping I have a hearty God-speed from you all on the long journey before me, I must now say farewell—no, not farewell, for that seems for life, and

Farewell, farewell, is a lonely sound
That always brings a sigh:
But give me, rather, when true friends part,
That good old word, good-bye.

And thus, to friends of other years, whom I have met here so happily again, and to the newer friends I have found in your midst, I bid you, one and all, not a lifelong but a regretful good-bye.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Proclamation of Gov. Wells for the Election of Congressmen—Departure of Gen. Slocum from Mississippi.

Gov. WELLS' proclamation calling for the election of Congressmen and State officers for the first Monday of November was issued to-day.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ has arrived from an inspecting tour in the interior of Georgia and Mississippi, en route North.

Gen. OSTERHAUS has assumed command of the Department of Mississippi. Gen. SLOCUM has gone North.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 21.

Cotton firm. Sales 2,000 bales, at 41c.@43c. Sales of the week, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 18,000 bales. Stock, 94,000 bales. Sugar and molasses quiet. Freights on cotton to New-York, 1c.@1½c.

The steamer *Kensington* has arrived from Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 22.

Cotton stiff. Sales, 1,700 bales. Exchange unchanged.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW-YORK.

END OF THE REBELLION IN PANAMA.

The Rebel Leaders Arrested, and a Large Portion of Their Men Captured.

Death of the United States Consul at Panama.

Summary Execution of General Barrios.

The steamer *New York*, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., arrived yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Driscoll, Winthrop & Co.	$60,000 00	H. Cohen & Co.	52,600 00
L. Branders & Co	13,267 59	Neil & Co.	34,400 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	60,695 27	Eugene Kelly & Co.	296,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	17,545 90	Lees & Waller	433,877 62
Order	33,183 12	Panama Railroad Company	29,789 22
Total			$1,083,358 72

FROM ASPINWALL.

Flint & Hall	$3,000 00	Trevor & Colgate	819 20
S. L. Isaacs & Asch	1,400 00	Total	$5,519 20
Headley, Eng & Co	300 00	Total from San Francisco	1,083,358 72
Grand total			$1,088,877 92

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

End of the War—How Revolutions are Managed—Death of the American Consul at Panama.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865.

The pealing of the cathedral bells and the thunder of the two old iron guns that defend this "hub of the universe," on Wednesday last, announced that the great "invasion" had finally fizzled out, and that we can once more sleep in peace, *barrin* the mosquitoes. The readers of the TIMES will recollect that on the 9th of March last—of course, the "ins" call it "the Glorious Ninth of March"—the national troops, 200 in number, sent here to protect the transit, revolted against their officers, having been induced thereunto by sundry promises from the "outs," of extra quantities, forever after, of rice, ham and red pantaloons. They succeeded in getting possession of the State Government—what there was left of it—and appointed a very estimable gentleman, Senor JIL COLUNE, Provisional President. We call the rulers of our nine states "Presidents," because it is a mooted and open question with us which is the biggest man—the President of the State or the President of the Republic. A great portion, if not a majority, of the citizens of the State looked upon this change with favor; and it is generally understood that the national government, although it was obliged to censure and threaten with punishment the revolted troops, was glad to hear of the downfall of the old government of Messrs. SANTACOLOMA and CALANCHA. But CALANCHA, naturally enough, wished to regain his lost throne, and flattered himself into the idea he could do so. So he and his friends, for six months, by threats of coming against us with great hosts of hungry patriots, have kept us continually in hot water, and put the Provisional Government to their trumps in raising men and money to keep the pot from boiling us over into the fire. But they did not confine their efforts to threats merely. A couple of months since, CALANCHA and some of his chiefs made their way from Bogota to the coast of our neighboring State of Cauca, and there being provided with a small sum of money—nobody knows how they got it—raised about 150 men and two or three small schooners, and set out on their project of "invasion." They expected to be joined by from two to three hundred men from this city, and I believe a few did march to meet them toward the Santa Maria River, sixty miles or so below Panama, where the landing of the Cauca force was contemplated. But the Provisional Government was on the alert. It sent a very energetic officer, OLARTE, at the head of three or four hundred men to the Santa Maria, and there fortunately met the CALANCHA force while it was crossing the river, and before it could join its supporters from Panama. CALANCHA was defeated, losing some 20 or 30 men. Subsequently, on the 7th instant, OLARTE attacked in the village of San Francisco another squad of CALANCHA's men, and after a fight which lasted eight hours, routed them, and the next day, ex-President CALANCHA, his brother, and whole force, surrendered and were brought into Santiago. This will look to you as being very petty and trifling business, and will be funny reading to those who have been in the habit of reading the grand bulletins of GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN. It may be fun to you, as the frogs said to the boys who were stoning them, but it is death to us. These petty family quarrels ruin the trade of our foreign merchants and deplete their pockets, as well as the pockets of the natives. Every year the tax on the merchants of Panama is increased from 25 to 30 per cent. on the amount paid the year before, and the native people are driven into exile because they cannot pay the forced contributions, and must either run or go to prison.

President COLUNJE having released from durance a few of the prisoners taken in the late struggle, the militia of this city, or the "young men," as they are called, threw down their arms and refused to defend him any longer. What this will lead to, nobody knows. But it is the general talk that he will resign and leave the government in the hands of OLARTE. I believe that further violence is not expected, but all the parties and factions will wait the installation of Gen. MOSQUERA, in May next, as President of the Republic, and then he will arrange things here to suit himself.

Revolutionary troubles afflict others of the States as well as Panama. At Santa Martha, in the State of Magdalena, the people are in great terror at the movements of a Conservative leader named FUENTES, who it is said is at the head of 500 men, and who after attacking Rio Hacha, and causing a loss of 200 men on both sides, is threatening to revolutionize the State. Many of the people of Santa Martha wereleaving for Barranquilla, and the native merchants and families were trying to secrete and secure their goods. The United States Consul, fearing for the safety of American property, has asked for a war steamer, and the United States gunboat *James Adger* will leave Aspinwall for Santa Martha to-day.

The State colleges have not yet met to count the votes for President of the Republic for the year commencing next May, but it is conceded that Gen. MOSQUERA, now Colombian Minister to London, has carried six of the nine States. Antioquia did not vote at all. Panama votes this month. The only State that gave Gen. LOPEZ a majority was Magdalena.

Col. ALEX. R. MCKEE, of Kentucky, United States Consul at Panama, died at his post on the 3d inst., of chronic dysentery. He was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN in 1861. He leaves a wife and six children. Commander H. K. DAVENPORT, by appointment of Acting Rear-Admiral PARSONS, will act as Consul till Col. MCKEE's successor arrives. Col. MCKEE's remains were placed in the foreign cemetery of this city, and were interred with military honors.

The new steamship *New-York*, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, arrived at Aspinwall on Sunday last. She is acknowledged to be one of the most elegant and commodious passenger ships afloat. Passengers who came out in her are loud in their praise of the vessel, and her management throughout. Her tables are said to have been equal to those of the best New-York hotels.

The *Golden City* arrived at 7 o'clock this morning. She brings 527 passengers and $1,083,355 in specie for New-York, and $654,648 for Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence from the Several States—The Revolution in Bolivia not yet Repressed—Unsettled State of Affairs in Peru.

PANAMA, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865.

Our dates from Valparaiso are only up to the 17th August, and from Callao and Lima to the 28th.

CHILI.

The proposed amendment of the fifth article of the constitution establishing religious tolerance has been lost in Congress by a large majority. But the interpretation of the article, established by the late discussion on it, is all that liberal-minded men ask, and will be sufficient protection in future.

A decree has been published fixing the conditions under which proposals will be accepted for the establishment of a line of steamers from Valparaiso to England, through the Straits of Magellan and via Punta Arenas, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Sealed tenders will be received at the Home Office until 22d February, 1866.

BOLIVIA.

The revolution in Bolivia has not been repressed. MELGAREJO has not retaken La Paz. Indications are that he will be successful, however.

PERU.

The revolution against President PEZET has not made much progress lately, although some feints have been made on the part of the rebel fleet in front of Callao.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrest and Execution of President Barrios—Popular Resentment Against the Government—End of the Revolution in Honduras.

PANAMA, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Parkersburg* arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, yesterday morning.

The only important item of news is, that the Government of President DUENAS, of Salvador, had tried, by court-martial, Ex-President Gen. GERARDO BARRIOS, of Salvador, and shot him. Gen. BARRIOS, it will be recollected, was overthrown nearly two years since by the joint action of the rebels of his own State and the army of Guatemala, and escaped. He came to Panama and then went to New-York and Washington with his lovely wife, where they made many friends in government as well as in private circles. After several months in the United States, he returned to Panama, and a few months since sailed from here in a vessel bearing the American flag for Salvador, where he was promised aid to recover his lost power. He proceeded on his voyage, but his vessel having been struck by lightning and badly damaged, he was obliged to put into the port of Realejo, Nicaragua, for safety. There his vessel's papers, which were made by the United States Consul at Panama, were declared to be forgeries, and she was seized by the Nicaraguan Government, which was friendly to DUENAS. Commissioners were sent from Salvador to Nicaragua to demand the rendition of Gen. BARRIOS, and he was given up on the express stipulation that he was under no circumstances to suffer death.

On the arrival of Gen. BARRIOS in Salvador, he was thrown into prison and condemned to death, on the flimsy and dishonest pretence that the action of the commissioners was illegal, as it restrained the Government of Salvador of its sovereignty. The unfortunate man was notified of his sentence on the 28th of August, at 11 at night, and in five hours after was shot, having been refused three hours longer to settle his private affairs.

In Salvador, a deep feeling is said to exist against the government for this barbarous act, and in Nicaragua the feeling against DUENAS for the act, and his bad faith, is intense. The news will be received by hundreds in the United States with deep regret.

In Honduras the revolution is at an end, and the people are turning their attention to agriculture. It is said that the government has demanded the delivery to it, by Salvador, of Gen. LATOUCHE, on the same grounds that the latter government had claimed and obtained Gen. BARRIOS, and it is supposed he will be shot if given up.

There is nothing of interest from Costa Rica.

FROM EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fenian Panic in Ireland—Progress of the Cholera—Aurora Floyd in a Police Court—An Old Friend in a New Character—American Actors in England—Notabilia.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1865.

There is something like a panic in Ireland. The stories of military drillings take definite form, for prosecutions have already been commenced, and the testimony of the policemen as to the words of military command given, is very clear. One of them heard the order, "form in fours," which he knew to be military. The proper order was, "form fours"—but what he heard was near enough to convict of illegal drilling. But the great trouble is the Yankee Irish. A company of thirty or forty of them landed at Queenstown from one of the late steamers and took the railroad for the interior. They were known by being better dressed than their countrymen of the same class, by wearing broad-toed boots, by their independent manners and free talk about the superiority of American institutions, and by having handsfull of gold. They left two and two by couples, one after the other, at various stations along the road, and the obvious inference is that they are agents either of the Federal Government or the Fenian organization, well supplied with money, and qualified to drill the native, unsophisticated population.

Of course, I have no special means of knowing how much there may be in all this. I know by personal observation that the people of Ireland, as a rule, are disloyal; that they detest the government which has been forced upon them for centuries. I have no doubt that a hundred thousand Irishmen would spring to arms to-morrow, if they had any arms to spring to, and any reasonable prospect of making a successful struggle for independence. But, without foreign aid there is no such prospect, and efficient foreign aid seems farther away than ever. "The Green above the Red" may be a very nice song for a convivial party, but who is to put the green above the red, I should like to know, and keep it there? The French squadron that was last week junketting at Portsmouth? The American iron-clads laid up in the Delaware? England is willing to let the Irish go where they please, and raise the green as high as they please above the red, any where except on British territory. The Irish may go, but they must leave Ireland. England will no more permit the independence of Ireland than the North will consent to Southern independence. Sooner would she sweep every Irishman off the green island into the Atlantic. I remember a conversation I had with one of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries in Ireland on this subject, in which he explained to me very clearly the military situation. "Ireland," he said, "has no places of retreat, and no means of defence. Broad military roads penetrate to every part of the island. We are surrounded by the sea, and cut off from supplies. The people are without organization and without material. England has everything, is close at hand, and can crush us at a single effort. Without the aid of some foreign Power, the equal of England on the sea and more than her equal on the land, an insurrection in Ireland would be sheer madness."

There is not, I believe, a more patriotic prelate in Ireland than the one who gave me this explanation, and you may judge of the sorrow he must feel when he sees any portion of his countrymen apparently about to provoke those tender mercies of a conquering race which Irishmen have experienced so often.

In the meantime ballad singers are shouting the song of "The Bold Fenian Boy" at every street corner; the papers are full of stories of the nocturnal marchings and drillings of the Fenian hosts, and, worse than all, the Yankee Irishmen, or Irish Yankees, with their broad-toed boots and bluster, their handfulls of sovereigns, and hands full of short swords and army revolvers, who have been fighting to put down a rebellion in America, and are soon going to fight to get up a rebellion in Ireland, and more than all, perhaps, the letters from America, written by Irishmen to their relatives, urging them to come over to a safe place before the trouble begins, are giving nervous people a good deal of alarm. I confess that under so much smoke there ought to be a little fire; but, on the other hand, with Mr. MCGEE urging Irishmen to come to Canada, and Gen. MEAGHER inviting them to assume the proud position of potentates of liberty in the new territory of Montane, I suspect that there must be some mystification or exaggeration.

The cholera advances. It has appeared in some force at Marseilles, at several sea ports of Spain, and at Gibraltar. At Malta there have been 957 deaths out of 1,600 cases. At Constantinople, where the scenes of death rivaled those of the worst plagues we read about, fire has added its ravages to the pestilence. A dispatch says 2,400 houses, mosques, had been burnt, and the fire was still raging. Conceive of the horror. The Bishop of Oxford sees in this advance of cholera, the cattle plague raging in England, and the writings of Bishop COLENSO, the approaching footfalls of the coming Antichrist, whereupon, he says, England should be up and doing, especially establishing Episcopal missions in the Sandwich Islands; so His Lordship and Mr. BERESFORD HOPE are making a tour of the fashionable watering places, accompanied by Queen EMMA of Honolulu, and taking large collections to make a good fight with "the man of sin." However, we hope to escape both cholera and Antichrist this year, sufficient unto the day in the evil thereof. The cholera has not crossed the Appenines in Italy, nor has it attacked any interior town in France or Spain; and as Bishop COLENSO has sailed for Natal, we hope Antichrist will stay in South Africa or some equally remote region.

The lovers of scandal have just now a case similar to the one that made so much noise in New-York a few years ago. A Miss CROSS, aged 20, the pretty daughter of a rich country clergyman, with some property in his own right, fell in love with her groom, GEORGE SMITH, aged 18. She courted him, or at least encouraged him, in their rides, and made morning calls in the stables, where he was grooming the horses. There was a row, and so she jumped out of the window, and run away with him to London, where failing to get a marriage license at Doctor's Commons, for want of her father's consent, they took lodgings together at St. Ann's-place, Love-lane, Wandsworth, had the banns published in the nearest church, and were consoling each other as best they could, while waiting for the slow forms of the law and the dilatory parson. Retreat discovered. Enter police officer, and arrests GEORGE SMITH for stealing young lady's clothes and jewels. Scene before the Magistrate. Angry father swears hard for a parson. Ingenious young lady takes all the blame on herself. GEORGE SMITH behaves frightened and spooney. Sympathetic Magistrate admits him to nominal bail as not likely to run away from such a girl and such prospects, and angry father meets with but little favor.

Mr. SOTHERN, better known as My Lord Dundreary, and Mr. ADDISON, a gentleman of the London Stock Exchange, have been astonishing their friends with a private *séance*, or whatever you may prefer to call the bizarre arrangements, somewhat after the fashion of Mr. HUME and the brothers DAVENPORT. Mr. SOTHERN, you may or may not remember, while in New-York was a member or frequenter of what was called "The Miracle Circles," of which he was supposed to be the most powerful "medium." Those circles were kept rather private, and composed chiefly of artists, theatrical and otherwise, and the results were more astonishing than I should care to describe on hearsay evidence. Mr. ADDISON, engaged in a very matter-of-fact business, has tried to keep secret from all but a chosen few that ropes cannot tie him, sacks and straight waistcoats cannot hold him, and that he can upon occasion get out of a well-fastened and corded box in a fashion which some centuries ago would have been considered simply diabolical. These two *esprits fortes* joined their demonic forces the other night, in presence of a very small party, at Ramshill Villa. The doors and windows were fastened, the guests seated and the gas lowered, when both SOTHERN and ADDISON were seen floating about in air, writing names on the ceiling, and behaving in a fashion so entirely demonic that a lady present fainted away, and closed this part of the performance. When cold water and smelling salts had done their work, the company was invited into another room, which was carefully examined, and every opening securely fastened. The lights were extinguished, when commenced a noise of rattling, things flying about, a perfect babel of noises, when, a light being struck the floor was seen to be covered with frying pans, sauce pans, coal scuttles, stools—a collection of all the smaller moveables in the house; but the doors was still locked as securely as ever, and how they came is the greatest of mysteries. It is carefully stated that neither SOTHERN or ADDISON have any faith in spirits, whose aid they utterly disclaim; but as to how these wonders are performed they give us no explanation. Of course the Spiritualists think these gentlemen are "mediums" who are affraid to own it. Others are in a state of hapless mystification. For my part, I still have a certain confidence in the relations of cause and effect.

Mr. JEFFERSON has made a genuine and most decided success at the Adelphi, in a version by Mr. BOUCICAULT, of "Rip Van Winkle." His American reputation, the critics are careful to explain, has nothing to do with his success. There are all sorts of American reputations, and Englishmen judge for themselves. It was nothing to the Haymarket that SOTHERN had played *Lord Dundreary* 800 times on the other side of the Atlantic. Puffs had nothing to do with the success of Miss BATEMAN, and Canadian poems on the beauty and accomplishments of Miss MENKEN did not cram Astley's to see her *Mazeppa*. If you have real talent in America, appreciated or not, it will have fair play here—on one condition. The people will applaud and reward American histrionic talent, but the critics will just as surely abuse American plays. English playwrights steal from the French, and, therefore, they want the monopoly of the English speaking world. Play your stupid tragedies, comedies and farces at home, and you like 'em, but don't bring them over here; or, if you do, get Mr. BOUCICAULT, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, or some recognized British dramatist, to pass his magic pen across their pages.

Our newest wonder is a Chinese giant, 7 feet 8 inches high, who brings with him his wife, interpreter, a dwarf, and his coffin. It is in the contract that if it may please Joss that he die in the course of his journey round the world, he is to be carefully packed in the coffin, and sent to the land of his fathers. As I hear of but one coffin, I presume the rest of the party are not so particular. CHANG-WOO-GOW will make his bow to BARNUM, and *chin-chin* all Yankeedom in due season. When he has dined on European gold, he will not object to a light dessert of American greenbacks.

The wife of the Irish poet, THOMAS MOORE, died this week, at the age of 68. We never heard much of Mrs. MOORE, though the poet wrote some pretty letters about his BESSIE, whom he celebrated in prose rather than in verse, as more suitable to the sobriety of matrimonial relations. Of late years she has been quite forgotten, and the notice of her death was a surprise to the public, who were reminded of her existence, as in so many other cases, only by the fact of her ceasing to exist.

The wife of KOSSUTH, Ex-Dictator of Hungary, has just died at Turin. I infer that this once so popular rebel has taken up his residence in Italy, as correspondent of some English liberal journal.

Among the recent deaths I notice also that of Mr. APPOLD, an ingenious amateur engineer and mechanician. He invented the most powerful centrifugal pumps, and the paying-out apparatus for the Atlantic Telegraph. He suggested drainage by syphons. His house and grounds were full of automatic machinery. The rooms were warmed and ventilated by self-acting apparatus. The doors opened as you approached, and noiselessly shut themselves behind you. So with the gates. When the gas was lighted, the blinds closed of their own accord. He drew a handsome income from inventions, which he kept secret, and so monopolized, for he would not trust to patents. I have a real admiration for such men, and think, sometimes, that if it were only allowable to invent a few facts for my letters, how very interesting I could make them.

MONADNOCK.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Cork Examiner* states that Mr. ADDISON, the well-known London actor, has had a narrow escape of losing his life. Mr. ADDISON, his daughter, and Mr. SOTHERN, visited the celebrated "blarney stone." Nothing daunted by the discovery that the party performing the kissing operation must of necessity be held by the heels over a parapet some hundred feet from the ground, Mr. ADDISON insisted on Mr. SOTHERN seizing him round the ancles, two guides also holding Mr. SOTHERN. The stone was triumphantly kissed, and Mr. SOTHERN becoming rather tired of the novel position of holding 14 stone by the heels, suddenly called out to the guides to pull away. They did so; but the 14 stone, not anticipating such an energetic hoist without some signal, clung to the iron bar by which the celebrated pebble is supported. The consequence was one of Mr. ADDISON's boots came off, and for a short time he was held in this frightful position by one ancle only. By a great effort. however, he at last succeeded in giving Mr. SOTHERN, his other foot, and he was hauled up. During this scene his daughter was so terrified that she became speechless and sunk to the grass.

—The Irish Registrar-General's return for the quarter ending June, 1865, shows a decrease in emigration, as compared with the similar quarter of 1864, of 11,214. The total "exodus," as it is called, for April, May and June was 48,802. Adding together the emigration and number of deaths since January, and deducting the number of births from the sum, it appears that the Irish population still continues to decline. During the first six months of the present year the diminution has been 29,669. The number of persons in receipt of poor relief in Ireland is 3,115 less than for the corresponding period of last year. It appears also, from these statistical tables, that twice as many marriages took place during the last six months in Munster and Connaught, in proportion to the population, as in the more highly civilized provinces of Leinster and Ulster.

—At Gros Caillou, on the 2d, (a Paris correspondent writes,) an unpretending hearse bore to his place of rest the last of the first Emperor's Mamelukes, BOULOUZ BARAKA, of the Old Guard, on whose coffin was laid the legionary cross conferred by BONAPARTE's own hand on the field of Eylau, where the deceased got his first wound. Half his right foot had been frozen off in the retreat from Moscow, up to which date he had been in every battle beyond the Rhine. The group of invalids who tottered after their Egyptian comrade's corpse were the only mourners in attendance.

— In the Cadiz newspapers there was lately mention of an opulent navy contractor's death, long known at that seaport as DON LOPEZ CAVAJAL, but from papers found among his effects he was proved to be a Frenchmen, native of Tarascon, on the Lower Rhone. Inquiry for his heir-at-law established the fact of his identity with a notorious felon, guilty of murder in 1836, originally a charcoal dealer, but subsequently an outlaw in the Pyrenees, and chargeable with a host of misdeeds. He had broken out of the prison at Foix (Arriege), and was supposed to have perished in sundry smuggling conflicts on the frontier. His inheritance is considerable, and does not lapse to the Crown of either country by felon's forfeiture as in England.

—We mentioned a few months ago Dr. TURNBULL's extraordinary success in curing deafness; and we now have a confirmation of that fact from the mouth of a distinguished lecturer, the Abbé MOIGNO, who at one of his late sittings stated that the learned doctor had cured several persons deaf and dumb from their birth. The patient is made to stop both his ears; Dr. TURNBULL then places his watch on the subject's forehead, and if the ticking is heard he thereby argues that the nerve is not paralyzed, and that his method of cure may succeed. He then pours a neutral liquid of his own composition into the ear, and a few minutes after the spectators are surprised to find that the patient can hear. From that moment the cure commences, and is almost always crowned with success.—*Galignani.*

—At Wakefield, recently, some German gentlemen called at the vicar's and asked for permission to view the house and grounds. It was accorded, not without surprise at a request so unusual. When the compatriots of Gœthe and Schiller had satisfied their curiosity, and had departed, it transpired that they had made a pilgrimage, as they believed, to the scene of Oliver Goldsmith's story, and that the vicarage was to them endeared by associations of Dr. Primrose, Olivia, Sophia, and Moses. May the enthusiastic Germans never be undeceived and disenchanted!

—At Giarre, in Sicily, on the 19th ult., a shock of an earthquake took place about 1:30 in the afternoon, of the same character as that which recently destroyed the village of Fondo di Macchia. The shock commenced at Salita del Sorvo, and passed Milati near Acircale, greatly damaging the houses of the villagers, the wine-presses and storehouses. There was fortunately no loss of life, the inhabitants being all away at work in the fields. A firm opinion prevails that a new volcano will establish itself in that region, and general alarm is felt among the population.

—The Emperor NAPOLEON, on visiting the magnificent display of works of art at the Palace of Industry, Aug. 31, was received at the principal entrance by M. GUICHARD, the President of the Exhibition. His Majesty was proceeding to pay for admission like a private individual, when M. GUICHARD said: "Sire, the doors are open to you." "No, Monsieur le Président," replied the Emperor. "I must also pass through the tourniquet." His Majesty then entered the nave and examined everything in full detail, making purchases and dispensing eulogiums.

—Some fuss, says a Paris correspondent, is being made by a discovery of what is called antediluvian sculpture, a lamina of fossil ivory having been found in an ossiferous bed near Perigneux, with the figure of a mammoth rudely engraved upon it. Dr. DRYASDUST, of course, is preparing a paper; while Dr. FALCONER, after a diligent study of the "shallow lines which seemed to represent an animal," sees the head of an elephant quite clear. I fancy it is but another case of "Bill Stubbs, his ⋈ mark."

—Letters from Cyprus state that the cholera has raged in that island, aggravated by the terrible fever season of the country. On the approach of the scourge, all the European inhabitants fled from the town of Larnaca to the mountains, with the exception of the French Consul, the Count DE MARICOURT, who, faithful to the traditions of the corps to which he belongs, remained at his post. He paid for his devotedness with his life. Being attacked by the epidemic, he died a victim to duty and charity.

—The Birmingham *Post* states that a highly-instructive paper war is just now in progress at Boston, Lincolnshire. A class of men known as "election touters," alleging that they cannot get back from the agents of the candidates certain moneys, which they say they expended in bribery during the recent contest, are abusing each other roundly on every dead wall. They are also revealing certain secrets which, it is said, will lead to petitions to unseat both the present members.

—Railway trains are now run between Glasgow and Edinburgh on Sunday, and great is the commotion which this "desecration" of the day of rest has caused in Scotland. The North British is the apostate company, and the street preachers were busy in the neighborhood of the Edinburgh station on the day on which Sunday communication between the two cities was opened, denouncing company and passengers in the most violent language.

—The Florence *Times* tells a curious story about the Pope's visit to Monte Campestri. The Mayor of that place, a devoted Catholic, assured his Holiness that if he would only show himself to the inhabitants they would, as a contribution to Peter's pence, cover a large part of the high street with silver coins. The Pope took the Mayor at his word, and the latter ruined himself to keep it, for he had to supply the money from his own pocket.

—ALEXANDRE DUMAS continues his lectures in the French provinces. A story is told of him at Limoges, which is very characteristic. As he was beginning his lecture, perceiving a little boy who was staring at him very hard, he took him up in his arms, asked him his name and kissed him. "Now," said he, putting him down, "if that boy lives a hundred years he will remember the day when he was kissed by *le père* DUMAS."

—At Beaucaire, on the Lower Rhone, an attempt at getting up a bull-fight has ended in the goring of a young man, (whose thigh has been frightfully lacerated,) and the evisceration of a valuable horse. There exists on the delta of that river, forming the marshes of Camargues, a most ferocious wild breed of long-horns, the operator in this performance giving a fit taste of his quality.

—Londoners are to have another park, and that in a locality where it will be an immense boon, the spot selected for it being Rotherhithe. On the 29th of this month the Metropolitan Board of Works are to enter upon possession, on payment of the sum of £58,000. The park itself will occupy about 45 acres, and 20 more will be taken up by buildings and a road round the park.

—It appears that the Japanese who have arrived at Marseilles are not ambassadors, but young noblemen selected by the Tycoon to learn commerce in Europe. They are accompanied by a marine engineer, M. DE VERNY, who has been instructed by the French Government to facilitate their studies. They are to go to Lyons, Paris, Belgium, Germany and England.

—In Italy there is a fierce contest on foot between the press and the army. No fewer than one hundred challenges have been sent by as many officers to the editor of a popular newspaper, for daring to call in question the proceedings of one of their own body. This state of things is said to be encouraged by the Ministry and tolerated by the King.

—Under the title of the "Universal Apostolic Church," a new religious sect has been founded in Italy, and a room is now open for divine service in the Via dei Servis in Florence. The tenets of the new sect are not known, but the Liturgy appears to be mainly a translation of the Roman Catholic. The communion, however, is administered under both forms.

—The Irish authorities are at last acting as if they considered the Fenian organization something more than a mere playing at soldiers. A goodly number of arrests have been made, and it is even reported that the Privy Council contemplate the "proclaiming" of certain districts where the "movement" is alleged to have found many dupes.

—The Belgian journals publish the programme of the national rifle match, which is to commence on the 24th inst., and close on the 3d of October. It will be held, as usual, at the national establishment on the Chaussée de Louvain, at Brussels. There will be 35 targets, and the value of the prizes amounts to 70,000 francs.

—The statue of FRANCOIS ARAGO, the astronomer, whose name will always be remembered as one of the greatest of modern times, was uncovered on the 31st, at Estagel, his native place. There was a banquet in the evening, at which speeches were made by MM. PEREIRE and MICHAEL CHEVALIER.

—Two more telegraphic lines will shortly connect Russia with the north of Europe. The Czar has just given the necessary concessions for laying down a submarine cable between Grislehamn, in Finland, and Nystad, in Sweden, via the Aland Isles; and another from Cronstadt to Copenhagen, via Bornholm.

—The Danish Navy is to be entirely reorganized. A new iron-clad steamer will shortly be built, and arrangements have been made with several commercial houses at Copenhagen for the sale of six old men-of-war, including the steamer *Hertha*, the frigate *Havfruen* and the corvette *Najaden*.

—Five of the leaders in the late Fenian demonstration at Blackrock, near Dundalk, have been committed for trial at the assizes, without the privilege of bail. The prosecution has been instituted at the instance of the authorities at Dublin Castle.

—Recently an enormous sturgeon was caught in a net in the river Slaney, near Enniscorthy, weighing three hundred weight and three quarters, and measuring, from head to tail, nearly nine feet. It was forwarded as a present to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

—Rev. Mr. HILL, and other magistrates of Stowmarket, England, have committed a woman seventy years of age to prison for fourteen days, with hard labor, for plucking a handful of corn of the value of 2d.

—A milkman was arrested in Paris the other day for putting water in his milk. He was seen by the police pouring something into his pails; but in defence he said it was a liquid called the *conservateur*, for keeping the milk fresh in hot weather.

—LORENZO VALERIO, who was one of the most popular men in Italy, is dead. He was a zealous advocate of Italian unity, and served his country with much ability and success in several important posts. He had lately been appointed Prefect of Messina.

—Three gentlemen were a few days since robbed in one of the gambling *salons* at Baden-Baden of 8,500 francs, 7,500 francs, and 1,600 florins respectively. There is reason to believe the thief was an English swell-mobsman.

—From Greece there is announced the death, in the Island of Ægina, of a national celebrity. ALEXANDER MAVROCORDATO, one of the few surviving actors in the war of independence, died on the 18th August.

—The *Correspondencia* of Madrid announces that the Queen of Spain is in an "interesting situation," and that the official declaration will be made when Her Majesty returns to the capital.

—The oldest of the ladies of the Russian Court, Countess MARIA RASUINOWSKI, died at St. Petersburg on the 21st ult. She was born in 1772, and was maid of honor to CATHERINE II.

—The *Conciliatore*, of Naples, states that in the course of six months the government has suppressed eleven convents of monks and six nunneries in Naples alone.

—Accounts from several localities in Belgium state that the gathering of the tobacco crop has commenced, and that the leaves are of remarkable dimensions and of superior quality.

—A memorial chapel is to be erected at Constance, near the spot where JOHN HUSS was burned. A bust of HUSS and another of his friend, HIERONYMUS, will be placed in the chapel.

—The Moscow *Gazette* says that the Siberian plague is making terrific progress in the government of Perm, and in the districts of Ekaterinburg, Irbit, Nerchotowish, Kamuschlov and Shadrinsk.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* contradicts the statement that Capt. LINCOLN, son of the late President of the United States, has arrived in the French Capital to pursue his studies.

—The students of Switzerland, following the example of some of those in Germany, have passed resolutions against duelling.

—At the last sitting of the Académie des Sciences, one of the members made the strange announcement that he had discovered a "moral thermometer."

—A letter from Salonica announces the discovery of coal 30 miles from that port, equal in quality to Cardiff. The price on board is 8s. per ton.

—In Cochin-China bull races are very much in vogue. The bulls are harnessed to chariots, and run with great speed.

—Madame VICTOR HUGO has visited Paris to arrange the preliminary formalities for the marriage of her son CHARLES.

—An ascent of the Pique d'Arolla, a mountain 12,500 feet in height, near Evolena, in the Val d'Hereas, was lately made by three English tourists.

—A Paris letter says there is no prospect of a reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince NAPOLEON.

—A chamois has just been born in the menagerie of the Zoological Gardens at Dresden.

—The grape harvest on the Rhine, the Ahr, and the Moselle is stated to be very rich this year.

Williamsburgh.

THE RECENTLY ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.—PETER CURLEY, the man who stabbed his wife recently, in a fit of jealousy, with a shoemaker's knife, while she was in company with a friend of her's named PETER FARRELL, was brought up on Saturday before Justice WALTER for a hearing. By advice of his counsel, HENRY A. MOORE, the prisoner waived examination, and gave bonds in $1,000 for his appearance before the Grand Jury. Mr. JOHN MALONE became his bondsman. Mrs. CURLEY was in court, and appeared to be suffering from her injuries.

RIOTERS IN COURT.—A batch of colored men and whites, who figured in the disgraceful street fight at the corner of Eleventh and South Sixth streets, E. D., on Friday night, were taken before Judge DAILEY on Saturday morning. There was much conflicting testimony as to who originated the fight, the whites or blacks. MICHAEL FURPHY (white) was fined $10. FRANCIS SATTES and CHARLES WILSON (colored) were fined $15 each, or County Jail thirty days. Anthony Jones, Wm. Mitchell, Isaac White, W. Laflin and Geo. Harris (all colored) were discharged.

To lead people by the nose, place under that sensitive organ a handkerchief perfumed with Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." They will thereby be led to the just conclusion that its fragrance cannot be matched among the sweets of the earth.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Open Day and Night.

On and after Sept. 1, 1865, H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, will keep his store open DAY AND NIGHT, for the better accommodation of physicians and those requiring medicines.

Medicines prescribed at night are generally for urgent cases, and it is especially desirable that not only during the night, but at all times as well, they be prepared by thoroughly competent and unfatigued persons.

The faculty and the public may feel assured that none but the most experienced are employed in this establishment, the experience of each, in the best retail drug-stores, being from eight to twenty-five years. The day and night will be divided, and no clerk will be on duty more than ten hours per day. Trusting the faculty and public will appreciate this effort to supply a want long felt in the community, the proprietor subscribes himself,

Their obedient servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

[*Advertisement.*]

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"The Best."

Pronounced "THE BEST" by the most renowned artists.

"SUPERIOR" in tone, touch, power, DURABILITY and elegance of finish. Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular.

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Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

The Infallible Remedy! Durno's Catarrh Snuff, speaks for itself, in every intelligent family.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Twenty New 7-octave Pianos and Fifteen Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to let, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale in monthly installments. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & SON, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, cut to order and repaired.

Electricity—Its astonishing results in the cure of disease, call and witness at No. 50 Bond-st.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Saturday, Sept. 23, the infant child of Thomas V. and Laura V. Brooks, aged 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 24, at 12½ o'clock, from No. 68 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

BRYANT.—On Saturday, Sept. 23, WM. T. BRYANT, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his brothers Dan and Neil, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 10 A. M., when a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BARKER.—At Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday morning, Sept. 21, Mrs. ANN BARKER, widow of John Barker, of north shore, Staten Island, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, north shore, Staten Island, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, North River, at 12 o'clock.

CAROLIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 23, Brevet Major ALEXANDER CAROLIN, 4th Infantry, U. S. A., in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his father, D. Carolin, and of his brothers, James A. and Denis, also the officers of the U. S. Army in this city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 85 East 12th-st., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DE FOREST.—At Burlington, Vt., on Saturday, Sept. 23, GEORGE B. DE FOREST, of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEFFERTS.—At Flatbush, on Sept. 22, Mrs. MARIA L. LEFFERTS, widow of the late John Lefferts, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—At his residence in this city, on Saturday, Sept. 23, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

THOMPSON.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Sept. 23, Mrs. H. EMMA THOMPSON, wife of George C. Thompson, aged 21 years and 7 months.

Funeral to take place from her late residence, No. 130 Jersey-st., on Monday, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WHITE.—In this city, on Saturday, Sept. 23, JOHN E. WHITE.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's paper.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, FORMERLY worshiping in West 17th-st., will meet in the lecture-room of their new church building in 28th-st., near Broadway, for a few Lord's days, until the main room is prepared for permanent occupation. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. each Lord's day. Preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BREWER.

REV. HIRAM MATTESON, D. D., LATE pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, New-York, having recently been appointed to the pastorate of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, will deliver his inaugural discourse on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The evening services in this church will hereafter commence at 7½ o'clock.

BANK-STREET M. E. CHAPEL—NO. 117 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and at 1½ P. M. Preaching every SABBATH, at 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. WARDLE, of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, at 3½ o'clock.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. STRYKER, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the evening, a discourse *commemorative of the late Mrs. Elizabeth M. Brinckerhoff.* Exercises commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. J. P. FUGETT will preach morning and afternoon, and Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, evening. The regular quarterly collection will be made at each service. Seats free. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 24th inst., by the Pastor, corner Catharinea nd Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M. All seats free.

THE SECOND PERSONAL COMING OF CHRIST PAST—"The American Union the New Heaven and Earth," 30 cents each, mailed. J. THOMPSON, Office of the Messiah's publications, No. 95 6th-av. Lecture at No. 95 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT UNION MEETIMG.—A prayer and conference meeting of all believers in the second advent of Christ, will be held at Brother SAMUEL CURRY's Mission Chapel, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 2 o'clock TO-MORROW. The public are invited.

SPIRITUALISTS AND FRIENDS OF Progress meet at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. BENJAMIN TODD speaks to-day, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Teachings of the Bible and the Teachings of Nature Contrasted.* Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach ON SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Strangers' class at 12 noon. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. G. S. CHASE. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and Future Life for the Righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. GRAVES, of Troy Conference, at 7½ P. M. Public Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.,) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. Subject, morning: *Hypocrites—The Other Side.*

RELIGIOUS EXCITING DISCUSSION between Orthodoxy and Spiritualism at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. Great array of talent on the subject: *Is Spiritualism True, or Contrary to the Teachings of Jesus Christ.* Reserved seats for ladies.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in the church on the south side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, *Captivity of the Jews, Daniel, Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar and Darius.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CLINTON-st. and First-place, Brooklyn. In the morning the pulpit of this church will be supplied by Rev. Dr. HOGARTH, of Detroit. The Pastor will preach in the evening.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.; Rev. G. L. DEMAREST, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, a second lecture on *Human Nature and Destiny.*

ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st.—Prof. MARTIN, of the Theological Seminary, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual time. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

AT LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts.—In the morning, discourse in behalf of the Sabbath-School; in the evening, discourse in sacred biography—*Cain and Abel.*

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The First Lesson in Religion.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, (Forsyth-st., near New-Canal.) Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in this Church SUNDAY EVENING. Collection taken for the mission.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Dr. IRVINE will preach in the above church on SABBATH, 24th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

S. S. SNOW, SPECIAL MESSENGER OF Christ, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and all who love pure Bible truth invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—IN 48TH-st., 6th and 7th avs. Services by the Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Sept. 24.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, WEST 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGER, Rector. Divine Service every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. JOHN BOYLE, at 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY— No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 20 children.

SUNDAY DISCUSSIONS—AT METROPOLITAN Hall, No. 95 6th-av. At 3 and 7½ P. M., *Spiritualism and the Miracles of the Bible.* An experience meeting at 10½ A. M.

REV. DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. The pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX, in the EVENING, at 7½.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av.—Public sevices every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON.

REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.— Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, the Pastor. Morning at 10½. Evening at 7½. Strangers invited.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER 5th-av. and 21st-st.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLORENCE.

PECULIAR MERITS OF THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.

THEY SECURELY FASTEN THE END OF EACH SEAM.

THEY HAVE A SELF-ADJUSTING SHUTTLE TENSION.

THEY SEW ACROSS THE HEAVIEST SEAM OR FROM ONE TO MANY THICKNESSES OF CLOTH WITHOUT CHANGE OF NEEDLE, THREAD OR TENSION.

THEY MAKE FOUR SEPARATE, DISTINCT STITCHES ON ONE AND THE SAME MACHINE, EACH STITCH BEING ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FABRIC.

THE MOTIONS ARE ALL POSITIVE—NO SPRINGS TO GET OUT OF ORDER—ITS SIMPLICITY ENABLES THE MOST INEXPERIENCED TO OPERATE IT.

IT IS THE ONLY MACHINE HAVING THE REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION WHICH ENABLES THE OPERATOR TO HAVE THE WORK RUN EITHER TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

MASONIC PINS AND CHARMS,

For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS,

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH,

For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IMITATION DIAMONDS,

EAR-RINGS, PINS AND FINGER-RINGS,
Five, Eight, Ten to Forty Dollars a Set.

For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RUBBER JEWELRY,

EAR-RINGS, PINS, WATCH-CHAINS, BUCKLES, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TUCKER'S CHARMS OF YOUTH,

FOR THE
COMPLEXION, SKIN AND TEETH.
Price $1 per bottle.
Manufactured at the Laboratory,
No. 866 6th-av., corner of 49th-st.
Sold by all druggists and by
E. A. LOVEJOY, Wholesale Agent,
No 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL GOODS, AT RETAIL.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 Broadway,
Between Franklin and Leonard sts.,

Will offer the most complete assortment of Paris and Continental dry goods, at retail, ever exhibited by them, consisting in part of

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS, in all the new shades.
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS. Corded do.
PLAIDS, broché stripes, new and very desirable.
BLACK, GROS, GRAIN, PARIS TAFFETA, and all the best makes of black silks, at great bargains.

Also:

IRISH POPLINS, in all colors, the handsomest goods ever offered, at low prices.
PARIS BROCHE AND STRIPED POPLINS, new and very rich goods.

Also:

EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, OTTOMANS.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, in all new shades.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, in all the clan and fancy plaids, so admirable for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, very cheap.
1,000 pieces BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, the cheapest goods ever offered at retail.
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety, at prices to defy competition.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, of every description, at low prices.
250 pieces SHAKER FLANNEL, at 60c., worth 85c.
150 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, from auction, at old prices before the war.

Also:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CLOAKINGS, in great variety.

GLOVES FROM AUCTION.

1,000 dozen KID GLOVES, from $1 to $1 75 per pair, the greatest bargains for good gloves ever offered.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.

2,000 LINEN SETS, from 50c. per set to the finest goods imported.
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, THREAD VEILS, MASK VEILS, with drops.
LACE FLOUNCES, and a great variety of desirable goods in EMBROIDERED and HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, from auction, very cheap.
HOSIERY in great variety.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, DELAINES. AMERICAN PRINTS, of all kinds.
SHAWLS—The largest assortment of desirable goods in broché, Cashmere, long and square.
PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWLS, the finest ever manufactured.
PALE BORDER, INDIA, PAISLEY, in long and square, the greatest bargains ever offered.

With:

1,000 PARIS BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS purchased at the great auction sale of shawls last week. The newest and most elegant designs, at prices before the war.
CLOAKS in great variety.
ORDERS TAKEN FOR
CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
SPANISH LINENS,
MANTLE LINENS,
DUCK COATINGS,
BROWN HOLLANDS,
ELASTIC CANVAS,
BORDERED DUCKS,
FARMERS' DRILLS,
ELASTIC DRILLS,

By the Package, for sale by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS and READE-Sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

GREAT OPENING OF FALL PARISIAN GOODS.

SILK VELOURS, in all the most exquisite shades; VALENTIAS, GRISALLES, plain and plaids.
FRENCH POPLINS, rich plaids, striped and droquet; White ALPACCA; MOHAIR 1¾ yards wide; the nicest breakfast suit for ladies.

SILKS.

BLACK SILK VELVET, for cloaks, cheaper than importer's prices.
BLACK SILK specially chosen in Parisian quality.
Ladies are aware of the advantage they will find in such makes of French Silk.
GROSGRAIN and POULT DE SOIE, in all new shades. Just received.

CLOAKS.

Ladies and merchants are invited to visit this department this week, as all the FRENCH CLOAKS will be offered for sale.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

Will exhibit on MONDAY another lot of CURTAINS, at $8 to $8 50 per pair; design and appearance equal to the finest lace curtains, and the cheapest curtain in market.

GLOVES.

On MONDAY or TUESDAY will be out of the Custom-house a new assortment for the Fall season.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

Two silkmen wanted; none need apply unless well accustomed to the sale of rich silks. Also, a salesman for the upholstery department.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, HAS just received FROM AUCTION and per late steamers, an immense stock of

BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOS, 6-4 DELAINES and ALPACCAS, choice makes, EUGENIES and HENRIETTAS, EMPRESS and OTTOMAN CLOTHS, IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, rich and handsome; CHECK SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, DESIRABLE MATERIALS for TRAVELING and HOUSE DRESSES, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c.; BONNETS, MANTELS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, GLOVES, COLLARS and SLEEVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, in fact EVERY ARTICLE for DEEP and MEDIUM MOURNING. Prices very reasonable. Call and examine.

N. B.—For the accommodation of ladies a competent DRESSMAKER is EMPLOYED. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale buyers.

W. JACKSON, Importer of MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EMPRESS KID GLOVES AT 65CTS. A PAIR.

AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, NO. 12 FOURTH-AV.

EQUAL TO ANY GLOVE THAT CAN BE BOUGHT UNDER ONE DOLLAR AND A QUARTER IN THE CITY.

ALSO, LADIES' AND GENTS' EXCELSIOR AND BIJOU KID GLOVES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

VESTIBULE AND CURTAIN LACES AND MUSLINS.

300 PAIR LACE CURTAINS AT $3 A PAIR.

50 DOZ. MORE OF OUR NEW AND RECHERCHE METALLIC HOOP SKIRTS THAT NEVER WEAR OUT, AND CAN BE WASHED WHEN SOILED.

LOTS FINE BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $2 50.

NEW LOTS FINE EMBROIDERIES, KNIT SHAWLS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FANCY GOODS, RETAILING AT OUR DOWN-TOWN WHOLESALE PRICES.

VALENTINE & CO., NO. 12 FOURTH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE PARK.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,

No. 737 Broadway, New-York, opposite Astor-place, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
OFFER THE LATEST FASHIONS IN
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS AND LACES,
BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS,
VELVET, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
NETS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
of their own importation,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

GREAT DECLINE IN MUSLINS!

NO OLD STOCK AT HIGH PRICES!!
EVERY THING BOUGHT
DURING THE PANIC!!!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!!!
STAND FROM UNDER!!!!!
MUSLINS ARE DOWN 15 CENTS A YARD
AND PRINTS IN PROPORTION.
BUY THEM AT
FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
between Canal and Howard sts.,
will open on MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865,
his large and extensive assortment of
INDIAN CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
both Long and Square, in the newest designs.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS,

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(late with George Brodie,)
will exhibit his imported selection of CLOAKS THIS DAY, at his new store, No. 898 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S. JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV. on MONDAY, several cases and bales bleached and brown muslins, Canton flannels, ticks, prints, ginghams, delaines and domestic goods generally, several cents a yard less than wholesale prices.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP ALPACAS FOR CASH,

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
FROM AUCTION.
FOR 40 CENTS, WORTH 50 CENTS.
FOR 50 CENTS, WORTH 62½ CENTS.
FOR 62½ CENTS, WORTH 75 CENTS.
FOR 75 CENTS, WORTH 90 CENTS.
FINEST QUALITY 87½ CENTS TO $1 25.

The above line of alpacas comprise the best bargains offered to the public since the commencement of the late war, and will be sold strictly for CASH.

FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

WINDOW CURTAINS CLEANED AND done up equal to new at my establishment, on the river, at Williams' Bridge; fine laces cleaned and repaired like new. J. ROBERT, No. 3 Clinton Hall, 8th-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

United States Government Securities purchased and for sale.

E. R. McILVAINE

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, Jr.

BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 24 Pine-st.

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., } Trustees.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, }

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Board of Directors have ordered an additional Twenty-five Per Cent. to be declared paid to the holders of record THIS DAY, of the Four Millions Scrip Stock issued Aug. 30, 1865, subject to all the terms and conditions thereof.

The Scrip Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, Sept. 19, and reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, and new scrip certificate will be ready for delivery on and after that date, on the surrender of the original scrip.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the Panama Railroad Company have resolved to issue the reserved stock of the company, amounting to two millions of dollars, to be distributed among the shareholders as may appear on the books of the company at the close of business on the 22d inst., in the proportion of two shares for each five shares then held.

Certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 5.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Sept. 19, 1865.

THE BANK OF NEWARK, NEWARK, Wayne County, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the First National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18, 1865.

COUPONS OF ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, free of government tax.

JAS. BERDAN, Treasurer.

$50,000—A COMPANY OF EIGHT OR ten residents of the Rush Valley Mining district, Utah Territory, of small means, have located and secured perfect titles for 50,000 feet of rich silver lodes; would sell at a reasonable rate or exchange for good petroleum stock or real estate; part would be put in a company and stock taken in payment if sufficient working capital is raised. Duly authorized agent for Rush Valley Mining District, R. KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company, (late No. 33 Wall-st.,) have removed to No. 153 Broadway, third door above Liberty-street.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

WESTERN UNION, } WANTED.
UNITED STATES, }
RUSSIAN EXTENSION, }
WELLS, FARGO & CO., } FOR SALE.
UNITED STATES, }
AMERICAN, }
ADAMS, }

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $600,000.

The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.

(Signed)
J. F. SCHEPLER, }
C. HOLZAPFEL, }
H. R. BALTZER, } Trustees.
EMIL SAUER, }
WM. F. DRAKE. }

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury to commence, on the 25th inst., the payment of the Coupons for the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, falling due on the 1st of November. When coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, they must be accompanied by a a schedule for examination, when checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 4, due Oct. 1, will be paid (less government tax,) on presentation at the Company's Office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend on the capital stock, as increased, of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and Two (2) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of the 22d inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th October next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

Allowed on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made now or on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE NOW,
Or before Oct. 1,
WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

SPENCER R. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1 Third-avenue.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, COMMENCING OCT. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, Prest.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five percent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner of 42d-st.—Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays and Mondays to 8 P. M. Interest six per cent. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

MILITARY CLAIMS.—ALL PERSONS HOLDing claims against the State of New-York, payable under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment, and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, and amended May 4, 1863, are hereby notified to transmit the same with the vouchers thereof, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General and Secretary of the Auditing Board, at No. 544 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January, 1866.

The appropriation made for the payment of claims audited and allowed, expires by constitutional limitation on the 25th day of April next, and claims must be filed in advance.

GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General,
ALEX. W. HARVEY, Judge-Advocate-General,
EDWIN A. MERRITT, Quartermaster-General.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1865.

GO TO S. T. BAILEY'S, NO. 14 DIVISION-ST., corner Bowery, if you want signs, watches, mortars, eagles, spectacles, guns, hats, teeth, arms, pipes, liberty caps, pens, horseheads, opera-glasses, block letters, store window-shades, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. GUERINEAU and JESSE J. DAVIS, under the name and style of WM. S. GUERINEAU & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JESSE J. DAVIS retiring.

W. S. GUERINEAU,
JESSE J. DAVIS.

The business will be continued by WM. S. GUERINEAU, by whom the accounts of the late firm will be settled.

WM. S. GUERINEAU,
No. 48 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1865.

THE FIRM OF MORRIS & WHEELWRIGHT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. C. MORRIS retiring. Mr. S. A. WHEELWRIGHT is alone authorized to sign for the firm in liquidation, and will continue the business of the late firm under his own name.

J. C. MORRIS,
S. A. WHEELWRIGHT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of

DUFAIS & WALTER,

for the transaction of a cotton brokerage business at No. 123 Pearl-st., corner of Hanover.

FERD. F. DUFAIS,
L. WALTER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1865.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, Mr. J. T. Bixby, wishes to obtain one or two more private pupils to fit for college or instruct in the classics, mathematics, or higher English branches. He refers to the following of his former patrons: Douglas Robinson, Esq., Chas. E. Butler, Esq., Peter Kimble, Esq., Mrs. Lewis Livingston; also, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., and John M. Williams, Esq. Address Mr. BIXBY, No. 82 9th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVEN YEARS' experience, possessing the highest testimonials from prominent institutions, would teach higher and lower English branches, piano, singing, drawing, ornamentals, at home, or as resident or visiting governess to families, individuals, classes or schools. Terms low. Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY, GRADUATE, HAVING several years' experience in teaching the French language, offers her services as teacher in schools, classes or private lessons; best references. Address J. Q., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—N. BALLARD, A. M., WILL CONtinue to give lessons in private families and in schools, in New-York and Brooklyn. Residence No. 187 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL-DAY, male teachers, classics and penmanship. Apply at No. 224 5th-av., after 2 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept. 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:

Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:

One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:

Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:

Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars five (5) foot gauge.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

STEAM TUGS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, immediately after the government sale of vessels, on board, at the foot of Gold-st., Brooklyn:

The Philadelphia-built tugs GEN. McCLELLAN, length 88 feet, beam 19 feet, depth 7½ feet, engine 24 by 26 inch cylinder, "low pressure," frame well salted and just been thoroughly repaired; well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Also, the JAMES A. WRIGHT, length 75 feet, beam 17 feet, depth 7 feet, engine 20 by 20 inch cylinder, "high pressure," in complete order; built in May, 1864, well salted, and found in anchors, chains, boats, and donkey engine.

Now lying at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, where they may be examined.

BEEF AND STOCK CATTLE AT AUCTION.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1865.

Will be offered at public auction, at the Government Cattle-yard, in Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., about 1,500 head of beef and stock cattle.

Conditions of sale made known before the sale.
Terms cash in government funds.

G. BELL, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

HENRY D. MINER will sell, by direction of the surviving partner, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the foot of West 51st-st., a quantity of machinery and tools, comprising a portable steam-engine, 6 horse power; several lathes, drills, presses, shafting, pullies, belting, a rifling-machine, a lot of patterns, bench tools, several guns, blacksmiths' tools, &c., &c. Terms cash. Sale positive.

A RARE CHANCE—AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Sept. 26, on the premises, 1½ miles from Mount Kisco Station, on Harlem Railroad, a first-class farm of about 120 acres, with one of the best water-powers in the country. The water can be used twice in five rods, with a fall of 14 to 18 feet. Large dwelling-house and plenty of out-buildings. The farm is strictly first-class, and will make a splendid country seat for a gentleman. Water-power well worthy the attention of manufacturers; come and see. WM. A. SEAMAN, Executor.

BEDFORD, Sept. 10, 1865.

GEORGE STARR, Auctioneer.

BEEF CATTLE AT AUCTION.—WILL BE sold at public auction, at Bull's Head, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., 36 good fat beef cattle, on government account. Payment to be made at the time and place of sale, in government funds.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH TWO infant children and nurse, desire to obtain rooms and board for the Winter. The accommodations must be unexceptionable in every respect, and located above 12th-st., between 3d and 7th avs. To a private family wishing to make an arrangement with an unexceptionable party this would be a good opportunity. Address, stating terms and locality, Box No. 2,395 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, also nurse, in a good respectable family, including grate fire, rooms nicely furnished, between Bond and 18th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., from the 1st of October to the 1st of May next, for which I will pay $35 per week, and good references; would not object to a house ready furnished at a reasonable price. Address J. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office for one week.

BOARDING—IN BROOKLYN, 2D PLACE, 3D floor to gentlemen, with or without breakfast, or half house furnished to small family. Address L. M., through N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS on parlor and second floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen, neatly furnished; dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family for adults or children, for the Winter, in Westchester County, near West Farms, on the Boston Road. Rooms large and gas through the house. Or would be willing to let part of the house furnished. Address B. T., Morrisania Post-office, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING—A GENTLEman and his wife, (no children,) desire first-rate board in a first-class house; private family preferred. Address with full particulars, stating terms, location, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 2,055 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, NOW living out of the city, desire a pleasant unfurnished room and board, in a private family, with the comforts of a home; below 30th-st. preferred. Address, stating terms and location, R. C. S., Station A. Best reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a gentleman and wife with parlor and bedroom on third floor in a first-class house in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; terms $30 per week; references exchanged. Address F. R. A., Station G.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF WELL FURNISHed rooms for gentlemen, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR and a large room on the fourth floor, can be had with board, at No. 66 East 17th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—A CHRISTIAN GENTLEman, by birth, education and position, with some property and residing in this city, desires to form a reciprocal attachment with a prepossessing and congenial lady, between 23 and 35, of wealth and respectability, in view of matrimony. This card is truthful and sincere; address likewise, O. W. B., New-York City Post-office.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All men marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp., mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

DRS. NAPOLEON PRETERRE AND S. A. WILSON, Dentists, have removed from from No. 35, near Howard, to No. 815 Broadway, near 12th-st. Teeth inserted without extracting the old roots.

INSTRUCTION.

FRIENDS SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and 16th-st.,
opposite Stuyvesant-square.

This institution for boys and girls opened on the 11th of this month.

For circulars apply to the Principal.

HUGH FOULKE.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

An English, French and classical school for young gentlemen, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

JOSEPH D. HULL,
Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on

MONDAY, Sept. 11.

School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 70, and will be enlarged by request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

For particulars address as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

NO. 71 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.,

Now in its forty-sixth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 11, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Sommers, Imbrie, (Jersey City,) Rankin, (Newark,) Hornblower, (Paterson;) Dr. Trask, Astoria; Dr. Sanford, Ravenswood; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, Charles Henschel, H. W. B. Woodhull, J. W. Elliot, O. P. Wells, John Osborn, Otto Fullgraff; Messrs. Wm. H. Webb, Stephen P. Russell, Peter S. Hoe, Robert Carter, and many others whose names, together with commendatory letters, will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 20. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address as above for circulars.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK

Will reopen his classes for instruction in the Theory of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at Steinway's Rooms, No. 71 East 14th-st. Circulars can be obtained at the principal music stores.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 292 Henry-st., near Grand.
JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOBART HALL, 98 WEST 37th-ST., N.Y.

Enlarged accommodations for young ladies resident in the family. Eleventh session begins THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS PORTER'S

School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL

Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 21.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction. Special preparation for any college or scientific school. Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MRS. READ'S SELECT BOARDING School for young ladies, Goshen, Orange County, New-York; number limited to twenty; a few vacancies; terms reasonable. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WHO HAS had considerable experience in teaching, would like a few private pupils to prepare for college or business. The very best references given. Address STUDENT, Box No. 933 Post-office, New-York.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL, English and French school, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their Day and Boarding School on the 19th September at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children on Sept. 25.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 12, Hempstead Institute, Long Island, N. Y. E. HINDS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NO. 53½ WEST 32d-st. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN AND SINGING. —Lessons strictly private. Address PROFESSOR, No. 543 Broadway, for circular, or call at No. 645 6th-av.

MISS BEAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, reopens Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

REV. MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, No. 907 Broadway. Circulars with terms, references, &c., as above.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.,
will reopen
on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.

References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John. R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 East 21st-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

YONKERS, N. Y.
Boarding School for Boys.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M.,

PRIVATE TEACHER,
No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

ESSEX SEMINARY, ESSEX, CONN.—A boarding-school for boys—M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M., Principal; GILES POTTER, A. M., Associate Principal. Circulars at Crooks' Hotel, No. 75 Chatham-st., where the Principal may be seen on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, or a request for an interview left in their care will receive prompt attention.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

PROF. MALEZIEUX, FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE, Academy of Paris, No. 1 Irving-place. Private lessons of French literature, grammar and conversation; the highest references given

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. Principal, Mrs. R. B. SEARLES.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MME. LOUISE SCHLARBAUM HAS returned from Europe, and is prepared to receive her pupils and friends at her residence 50 West 29th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept, 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, Sept. 20, at No. 116 West 21st-st., (old No. 74.)

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

SPANISH, FRENCH AND MUSIC BY A lady, native of Spain, at her residence, or at those of the pupils. Call at No. 104 Waverley-place, after 4 P.M.

ACADEMY OF NEW GYMNASTICS, NO. 108 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York. Opens Oct. 2. EMMA E. SMITH, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER REOPENED their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

LAW SCHOOLS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING French, Latin, English, and music in the style of the first masters, desires a situation as visiting governess, in New-York or Brooklyn. She refers to people of the highest literary talent in New-York. Address Miss J. L. F., Station D, New-York City, for three days.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

A GERMAN LADY, NATIVE OF SAXONY, a teacher of music and German, desires to find a home in a respectable family where she can pay for her board and lodging by instruction in both or either of the above-named branches. Address SAXONY, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1843.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF MISS ROSTAN'S select school, No. 30 West 25th-st., consisting of desks, chairs, settees, globes, blackboards, &c. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, OR MORE if required, in Union county, New-Jersey, within 20 miles of Jersey City ferry. The same is under a good state of cultivation, is well adapted for grazing or dairy farming; has a large dwelling and two small cottages for farm hands, two barns, henery, grainery, wagon-house, &c.; two small orchards; also fruit trees of various kinds. Possession can be had immediately. Stock and farming implements, together with the farm, will be sold on favorable terms. For further particulars, apply to J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Joseph Noble, corner of Broadway and Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame house filled in with brick, 40x50 feet; two stories and attic; gas and Ridgewood water throughout; furnace and all modern improvements; hot and cold grapery, conservatory and forcing house, large and small fruits in great variety and quantity, stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c., with twenty-six lots (about 1¾ acres of land,) fronting on three avenues. Apply on the premises, or to A. E. NOBLE, No. 13 Barclay-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT FARM OF 130 ACRES for a gentleman's Summer residence, near Hyde Park, with large brick dwelling, in cottage style, with water, gas, and furnace, with great number of out-buildings, for sale at a great bargain, or exchange for good city property. Reference D. B. FULLER, Esq., corner Cedar and Greenwich sts. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-Yrok.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE—THE FULTON FOUNDRY, on the corner of Morgan and Green sts., Jersey City. The establishment covers ten lots of ground, and is composed of boiler shop, blacksmith-shop, foundry and machine shop, with a full set of tools, machinery, &c. This property will be either leased or sold at a bargain. Apply to ZENO SECOR, No. 28 Rector-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND, A factory and lands, well located; the buildings are nearly new, and would answer well for a woolen mill; also steam-engine and other machinery.
For particulars inquire at No. 199 Water-st., corner of Fulton. JOHN A. STEINHÆUSER.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., ON A CORNER JUST above Madison-square, an elegant establishment, consisting of house, furniture, first-class stable with extra lot. The whole property in the most perfect order, and fitted up without regard to expense. Price, $130,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, A VALuable water privilege, a good and substantial dam, raceway and water-wheel, all complete, on a never-failing stream, with the necessary land and houses to accommodate thirty families. Distance from city 100 miles. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 22x60, complete order, on 37th-st., near 5th-av.; possession; others, furnished and unfurnished, on Murray Hill, and other desirable localities; $10,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A NEAT SMALL cottage-house, in perfect order, with proper out-buildings; with 13 city lots, a fine locust grove; within 4 miles of city. Convenient of access by railroad or omnibus. With possession. Apply to J. S. MOORE, 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in first rate order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN EAST NEW-YORK—A brick house and seven lots, ornamented with shrubbery, fruits, and healthy location, near city cars. Price $3,250. Inquire of J. WAKES, No. 62 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST., A handsome brown-stone house, for $10,000. Possession 1st of May, and perhaps at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown stone front house and lot, on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF TWO ACRES, half a mile from depot, only $7,000, with possession. DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester County.

FOR COUNTRY SEATS AND CHOICE real estate in Westchester County, apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester County.

TO LET.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, 20 miles from the City Hall, on the Sound, one hour by New-Haven Railroad, a mansion and English cottage, both handsomely furnished; coach-houses and stables; stalls for four and five horses. For health, water, beauty of scenery not surpassed. Apply to A. McLEAN, at the office of A. N. Lancaster, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO LET—AT "INWOOD," TUBBY HOOK, ON the banks of the Hudson River, a handsome three-story house, well furnished; will be rented till May next, or for a longer period if desired.
For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house on Broome-st., between Hudson and Varick sts., for 6, 12 or 18 months, furnished or unfurnished. To a party who will buy the furniture, which is new, good terms will be made. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A three-story brown-stone house, pleasantly located in Jersey City, near the ferry, adapted for large family or boarding-house; rent $700 per annum; furniture $2,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET — WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, part of a first-class brown-stone front house, to a small genteel family. Inquire of the owner, No. 243 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; no bill up.

TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., A COMpletely furnished house, with stable, horse, carriage and cow. Rent $85 per month. Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 138 Pearl-st.

NO. 80 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Furnished apartments to let, to gentlemen only, without meals; location desirable. References exchanged.

FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 12 NINTH-street, to let, to a small private family only. Can be seen by permit from ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A NEATLY furnished house, between 14th and 30th sts., for six or twelve months. References exchanged. Address, with terms, &c., G., Box No. 4,834 Post-office, one week.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AND stable attached, on Manhattan Island, until 1st of May. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 5,085 Post-office, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE wanted for the Winter; must be in a good location; near 5th-av. preferred; a liberal price will be given. Address or apply to P. L., Jr., Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK, A floor of five or six rooms for a small family. Address, stating rent, F. TORRES, No. 431 Canal-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth street with trap block.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter in Fifty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Gansevoort-street, from West to Harlem River.

For laying crosswalks at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For laying crosswalks at southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the block east side of Third-avenue, from the centre of Third-avenue and on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street to the centre of Eighty-sixth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots known as Ward numbers four thousand one hundred and sixty, four thousand two hundred and five and four thousand four hundred and twenty-three, in the Ninth Ward.

Also all the lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the middle of the block east of Eighth-avenue to the middle of the block west of Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 20, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purchase of 776 gallons BOURBON and 4,875 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Newbern, and 866 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Morehead City.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part (not less than one barrel) of each of the above lots.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Samples can be seen by applying to Capt. W. L. Palmer, C. S., at Newbern, or Capt. G. W. Chandler, C. S., at Morehead City. Successful bidders will be required to remove the whisky before the 10th day of October. Terms, cash, on delivery, in government funds.

Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky." J. W. BARRIGER, Captain and C. S. U. S. A., Chief C. S., Dept. of N. C.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.

Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.

For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.

Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 306 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulnto No 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Gener and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1865.

All boats, &c., at New-Orleans and Mobile, for which bids are not accepted, will be offered at public auction, those at New-Orleans at that place on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October, and those at Mobile at that place on MONDAY, the 16th day of October. Due notice will be given of precise hour and locality of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this depot until 12 O'CLOCK M. ON THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, for the sale of one thousand seven hundred and fifteen (1,715) barrels of whisky, more or less, as follows, viz.:

LOT NO. 1—Consisting of ten hundred and sixty-seven (1,067) barrels of Rectified Whisky, originally inspected in April, May and June, 1864, and January, 1865, containing about forty-two thousand three hundred and forty-five (42,345) gallons. Proposals for ten (10) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 2—Consisting of four hundred and sixty (460) barrels of Pure Copper Distilled and Superior Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (18,498) gallons.

Proposals for five (5) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 3—Consisting of one hundred and twenty (120) barrels Pure Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about four thousand eight hundred (4,800) gallons.

Proposals for three (3) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 4—Consisting of sixty-three (63) barrels pure old Rye Whisky, originally inspected in February, 1865, containing about two thousand five hundred and twenty (2,520) gallons.

Proposals for two (2) barrels and upward of this lot will be received.

LOT NO. 5.—Consisting of five (5) barrels pure Old Bourbon Whisky, originally inspected June, 1864, containing about (16) one hundred and sixty-three gallons.

Proposals for one (1) barrel and upward of this lot will be received.

The whisky was originally selected with great care, and is all pure and of prime quality. The rectified was designed for issue to troops in the field, and the Bourbon and Rye for sales to officers, and are equal if not superior to any whiskies now in the market; has all been regauged within the present month, and is in excellent order, packages being of the best quality.

Samples of the whisky can be seen and blank proposals can be obtained at the offices of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department, viz:

Col. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S., New-York.
Brev. Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S., Baltimore, Md.
Major GEORGE BELL, C. S., Washington, D. C.
Capt. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Richmond, Va.
Capt. E. D. BRIGHAM, C. S., Boston, Mass.
Capt. J. B. WIGGINGS, C. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any or all of the above lots, and to reject any proposals deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency within ten (10) days after notification of acceptance of bid and prior to delivery of the property.

A guaranty equal to one-half the amount proposed for must accompany the bid, signed by two (2) responsible parties.

When removing the whisky purchasers will provide their own transportation, and the government will load the vessels free of wharfage, dockage, or labor.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of their proposals. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Monroe, Va., or some other officer of rank, will be present at the opening of bids to represent absentees.

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 20 SOUTH-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 noon THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1865, for the purchase of about ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATTLE, in lots of ten and upward.

These cattle are all in prime condition, having been on hand several months and fed daily with hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. So rare an opportunity for the purchase of extra fine beef is seldom found.

Proposals must state the number it is proposed to purchase, and the price per pound, gross.

The cattle to be weighed by the State Weigher on delivery, and the weights, as rendered by him, to be the standard by which the bills are to be settled.

Terms of sale cash in government funds. A deposit of fifty (50) per cent. to be made on notification of acceptance of bid, the balance to be paid when the cattle are delivered.

Successful bidders will be allowed ten days in which to remove their stock.

The cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement till Oct. 4, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, at the United States Cattle Corral, adjoining the government hay scales on the Franklin road, near Baltimore.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if they are deemed not advantageous to the United States.

The lots will be arranged numerically from Nos. 1 to 1,750, and the awards will be made in the same order, unless a particular lot may be designated in the bid. In no case will the skipping of numbers be allowed.

Proposals must be upon blank forms furnished at this office. Telegrams will not receive attention unless the same are prepaid.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Beef Cattle," sealed and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST, Captain and C. S.

FOR SALE.
CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to re-roll railroad iron, are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed, "Proposals to Purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."

D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

No satisfactory bid having been received under the recent advertisement for the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling Mill, the time for receiving bids is extended to the 5th of October, 1865, same hour.

D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
Director and General Manager
Military Railroads U. S.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AV. and No. 192 East 24th-st.—I am now ready to make engagements with families for the Fall and Winter; parlors enlarged and main house refurnished.
WM. H. SELKIRK.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDI	FRIDAY	Oct. 13
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Nov. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

QUEEN	SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN	SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Oct. 7

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Sept. 23
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	32
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, Capt. EDWIN BILLINGE, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDESDAY, Sept. 27. For passage at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave Oct. 5.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

Calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,
ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH,
a first-class steamship,
commencing with the fine steamship
COSTA RICA,
(2,500 tons,)
to leave on the 28th of September, at 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 43 North River.

All letters have to pass through the Post-office.

An experienced surgeon will be in attendance on board.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE,
THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting with all steamboats and railways for the interior.

STEAMSHIPS.

HUNTER	M. L. ROGERS, Commander.
LEO	— MERRILL, Commander.
PERIT	E. A. DELANOY, Commander.
CHASE	W. D. ROATH, Commander.

The entirely new steamship HUNTER will leave Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., and the first-class steamship PERIT will sail as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30.

The HUNTER will be ready for examination on Monday, Sept. 25.

Freight received on covered pier at all times, and promptly forwarded.

For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

Steamship VARUNA leaves WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, via Isthmus of Panama.
LOWER PASSAGE RATES, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the company's new and commodious pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2 .... NEW-YORK .... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with COLORADO.)
Oct. 16 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN'L SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

The elegant and fast steamship GEN. SEDGWICK is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The splendid A 1 steamship WILLIAM P. CLYDE, JAMES S. ROBBINS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and all interior places by BRADLEY & WOEHLER, Agents at Wilmington.

For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, A. J. JONES, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, and the MONTEREY, W. G. FURBUR, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new A1 steamship TONAWANDA,
JACOB TEAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
THORN & TOBIAS, Agents,
No. 144 Cedar-st., corner West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The new steamships

GULF CITY	Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM	Capt. — —.
VICKSBURGH	Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA	Capt. JOSEPH DENTY.
E. C. KNIGHT	Capt. S. MORRIS.
GENERAL CUSTER	Capt. C. C. ROSE.

Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile, without lighterage.

The fast steamship
GULF STREAM
Will receive cargo on
MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
At Pier No. 20, E. R., and sail
SATURDAY, SEPT. 30,
At 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched promptly, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14, East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The new and first-class steamship
ANDALUSIA
will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SKELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,

taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M.; 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7½ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—the NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT — DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION LINE OF STEAMERS FOR BOSTON—Fare $3; to Providence and Newport, $1 50, from Chambers-st. Pier, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, Pamphlets and Libraries, purchased for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts. A large stock of books always on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE POPULAR FAMILY RESORT,
still more attractive by the addition of
NEW AND PLEASING NOVELTIES.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
First appearance of the
INFANT RAVEL, AGED 2 1-2 YEARS,
who performs with the ease and elegance of
A GRACEFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED DANSEUSE.
A grand military drama, entitled
ROLL OF THE DRUM,
a story of the French Revolution.
NEW SCENERY, MARCHES, AND GRAND EFFECTS.

Messrs. H. Daily, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, J. J. Collins, R. J. Johnson, E. Haviland, M. Vigotty, R. Anderson, T. S. Atkins, E. Stevens, T. Soutain, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville, Misses Jennie Cleaver, appear.

SONGS, DANCES, ETC.,
by Misses Emma Shell, Adda Gonzales, and Addie Le Brun.
MME. MARIE MACARTE, IN BRILLIANT ACTS.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THE IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
THREE of the TALLEST GIANTS in the world,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING,
AND PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRL EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THREE-HORNED BULL.
GREAT BULL-FROG SHOW.
BULL-FROG DANCE .... MASTER TIMOTHY
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

NOTICE.

I have entered into an agreement with the eminent dramatic author, Mr. Tom Taylor, by which I am to receive advance copies of all his new plays. I respectfully warn the public and managers of theatres, that the copies of those pieces announced for sale by agents and others are merely GARBLED AND ABSURD IMITATIONS, hastily written off (after the plays themselves have been seen in London) for speedy transmission to America. This abominable system of imposition has become so general, that I deem it due to the public, to managers and to myself to expose it. True copies of Mr. Taylor's new plays can only be obtained from me.

LESTER WALLACK.

TO-NIGHT,
A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA,
BY
TOM TAYLOR,
entitled
THE SERF.

This play is produced with new scenery, dresses, appointments, incidental music, and the following eminent artists will appear: Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Williamson, Mr. George Browne, Mr. Pope, Mr. Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Mary Barrett.

Colley Cibber's
FIVE-ACT COMEDY,
THE DOUBLE GALLANT,
revised and adapted to the present stage, with entirely NEW SCENERY, DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS, will be produced immediately, and performed alternately with
THE SERF,
in order to carry out the system of
NOVELTY AND VARIETY
which seems most acceptable to the frequenters of this Theatre.
A GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA
AND
A NEW FIVE-ACT COMEDY
are also in preparation.
Doors open at 7¼. Begins at 8.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON ...... BEGINS AT 8.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.
Director of Amusements .... Mr. N. AUSTIN.
OPENS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.
GRAND MATINEES
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½.
THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,
built expressly for and devoted to the Equestrian Drama, has, during the recess, been entirely
REMODELED AND REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.
The season will be inaugurated with the
MOST BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC,
ACROBATIC and PANTOMIMIC,
EVER PRESENTED IN NEW-YORK,
in addition to
A TRULY MAGNIFICENT STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES,
who will appear in
A NOVEL AND MAMMOTH PROGRAMME.
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE CHILD WONDER OF THE WORLD.
The marvelous equestrian and matchless tight rope performer Mr. R. RIVERS.
THE DELAVANTI BROTHERS,
Mr. N. Austin, Master F. Ashton, Mr. Geo. Batchelor, Mr. F. Carpenter, Mr. H. Bernard, Mr. W. H. Young, Mr. R. Johnston, Mr. W. Ashton.
Mr. EDWIN CROEUSTE, the celebrated Clown.
Mdlle. Ellsler, Miss Minnie Grey, Madame Soyer, Mrs. Hankins, Mrs. Carpenter, Mdlle. Flora,
AND A FULL CORPS DU BALLET.
Master of the Horse .... Mr. H. SOYER.
Ring Master .... Mr. FRANK WHITTAKER.
The performances will terminate with a grand romantic Ballet Pantomine, entitled
THE MAGIC STATUE;
OR, THE SCULPTOR'S STRATAGEM,
in which the entire company will appear.

Prices of Admission—Boxes and Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Box Office open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number eighty-two Nassau-st., (room number 37,) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.
JOHN K. HACKETT, }
GEORGE WILKES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM CAULDWELL, }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby given notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 14, 1865.
JOSEPH C. SKADEN, }
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH N. BARNES. }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, }
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET, }

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK.
Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.
First appearance in America of the new Artists
SIGNOR IRFRE
AND
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
will be produced Gounod's brilliant and popular opera
FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. DE GEBELE, MLLE. FICHER,
SIGNOR IRFRE,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
CONDUCTOR .... MAX MARETZEK.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27—SECOND OPERA NIGHT.
POLIUTO.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
FAUST.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 29—THIRD OPERA NIGHT.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, with an extraordinary cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 30,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
MONDAY, OCT. 2—FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.
IONE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8 o'clock.
UNEQUALED ATTRACTION CONTINUED.
ART ILLUSTRATED BY PROFESSORS,
Acknowledged as chief throughout the world.
Engagement of the Justly Renowned Great Artiste,
MADAME CELESTE.
MADAME CELESTE,
positively limited to TWELVE NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, beyond which it cannot be prolonged.
Commences
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25,
when she will appear in a new Drama of powerful Domestic and Social Interest, partly adapted and altered from the French piece of "La Tierese de Cartes," by STIRLING COYNE, Esq., in three Acts and a Prologue, entitled the
WOMAN
IN
RED,
WOMAN IN RED,
in which she impersonates
THREE CHARACTERS,
THREE CHARACTERS,
MIRIAM, (the wife of Reuben the Jew,)
RUDIGA, (the Woman in Red,) and the
COUNTESS MONTALBA,
pronounced, by the press of Great Britain to be a performance unequaled in the annals of dramatic art.

The drama will be presented with every attention to its details, under the immediate direction of the
GREAT ARTISTE HERSELF.
PROLOGUE, 1670—THE SEAL OF DEATH.

SCENE—Interior of the Cottage of Margurite D'Arbel, in the village of Castellon, on the French side of the Alps.

☞ A lapse of 16 years is supposed to take place between the Prologue and the First Act.

ACT 1ST, 1686—THE SORCERESS! SCENE—The bridge of Carignan. (THE WOMAN IN RED.)

ACT 2D—THE TWO MOTHERS! SCENE—Interior of the house of Rudiga!

ACT 3D, 1687—THE HEART'S VICTORY! SCENE—Venice—Saloon in the Palace of the Countess Montalba, overlooking the Guidea, with a view of the Islands and Church of St. George Maggis.

Box office open from 8 to 10 o'clock.
Seats may be secured in advance.
Prices as usual.

MLLE. PAREPA—IRVING HALL.

Mr. Bateman respectfully announces that, at the earnest request of many patrons of these entertainments, he has determined to give, prior to his departure for the East,
A NEW SERIES OF CONCERTS,
limited necessarily by existing engagements, but of a character to display, in the most ample way, the genius and skill of
MLLE. PAREPA,
whose triumphant success has been confirmed by the most critical audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement. Will be assisted by the successful American Pianist,
MR. ED. DANNREUTHER.
HERR CARL ROSA,
Kappelmeister of Hamburg, and Solo Violinist of distinction.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,
with his Grand Orchestra.
These concerts will take place at
IRVING HALL,
on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, THURSDAY, 28, FRIDAY, 29, and SATURDAY, 30, 1865.
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.

On these occasions, Mlle. Parepa (grateful for the generous support of her enthusiastic friends, who have received and encouraged her with a heartiness seldom paralleled in the history of music, will introduce many new pieces.

For reserved seats, apply at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.; Schubert's Music-store, No. 820 Broadway; at Irving Hall, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SIX LAST PERFORMANCES.
HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
Mr. HERRMANN has the honor to announce that he will give a farewell series of his celebrated
NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS
on the following evenings:
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 28 and 30.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 5 and 7.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 12 and 14.

Mr. HERRMANN begs to assure his friends and the public that, having made arrangements to visit Havana and Mexico, the above-mentioned are the only entertainments he can give previous to his departure.

The programme will be varied each evening, and will comprise twelve of the best tricks of his repertoire.

THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Admission 75 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Private Boxes from $6 to $12. The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday, Sept. 7, at the Academy of Music and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell's, No. 5 Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA,
ALSO SEATS FOR NIBLO'S GARDEN,
can be had at
NO. 677½ BROADWAY.

13TH SEASON, 1865—1866.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION,
For both sexes and of every age,
No. 161 FIFTH-AVENUE, COR. OF 22D-ST. AND BROADWAY,

Will commence classes in gymnastics, skating, archery, dancing, music and singing, the school of cadets, fencing and boxing, October 2. Matinee for children every Saturday. Circulars to be sent on application.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Held daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the
ARMORY ON 14TH-ST., near 6th-av., N. Y.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF INVENTIONS,
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
MANUFACTURES,
PAINTINGS, FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.
Dodworth's 22d regiment band engaged.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA, the wonderful and celebrated mammoth plant of the Amazon, in full bloom, raised at an expense of over $4,000, at Reid's floral establishment, No. 807 Broadway. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
E. BALKEY, Proprietor.

MR. BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—This magnificent picture is now on exhibition for the last time in this city. Fine Art Gallery No. 625 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing Oct. 2.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 3. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY

EVERETT ROOMS,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY,
will open SATURDAY, Oct. 7. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Circulars may be had of E. D. Lawrence, real estate agent, No. 1,296 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S FORMER PATRONS are respectfully informed that no circulars have been sent this season, and that he will be at No. 212 5th-av. every day this week, from 10 to 12 A.M., to receive those who would like to see him in relation to his classes.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon and fashionable quadrilles.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. Class now open Tuesday and Friday nights, for ladies and gentlemen. Six dances taught perfectly in six lessons.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Forty styles; one to twelve stops; $80 to $1,000. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded us. See circulars for printed testimony from two hundred and fifty most prominent organists and artists that our instruments are unequaled. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MISS ABBOTT, TEACHER OF PIANO, would announce to her patrons and others that she has resumed her Fall term of instruction. Address as above, No. 831 Broadway.

MR. J. A. FOWLER HAS RESUMED his lessons on the Piano, at Berry's Warerooms, 593 Broadway. Call on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

To capitalists desirous of embarking in the brewing business, have a chance of purchasing a brewery in one of the Western States.

The proprietor, having made a handsome fortune in a few years, will be willing to sell out at any time, and impart a general knowledge of producing the best grades of malt liquors, which has brought the highest prices known in the American markets for the past ten years.

The Mash Tun is in full work at 200 bushels per day, and a malt-house adjoining equal to its acquirements.

All particulars known on application to G. W. C., Box No. 656 Post-office, Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—To prevent trouble, no one need apply who cannot control a capital of $40,000 or $50,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

AN UTTERLY FUTILE RAID

Was made by the police, on Friday night, upon the gambling fraternity. The movement was at the instance of Mr. JOSEPH GREGG, of No. 12 Chambers-street, who, having been defrauded of large amounts of money in several gambling dens, went before Justice CONNOLLY, on Friday, and made affidavits against six of these institutions, praying that they might be closed. One of these affidavits is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOSEPH GREGG, of No. 12 Chambers-street, being duly sworn, says, that the house known as No. 80 Prince-street, in the City of New-York, is a common gambling house, and a nuisance in the neighborhood and to the people of the State; deponent says that the said house is kept by KELLEY, MORRIS FIELD, JANUARY and FRANK; deponent says that the said KELLEY and others gamble and play from time to time by cards, at a game called faro, for large amounts of money, and that various large sums of money are daily won and lost at said house by means of gambling in the manner aforesaid; deponent says that he has lost by gambling and playing at said game of faro in said house the sum of $1,000; that in the loss of said money he played and gambled with and against said KELLEY, MORRIS FIELD and JANUARY and others, at the game of faro.

The other five affidavits, which are of like tenor, were against persons whose names are withheld in compliance with the request of court officers, who fear that publication might defeat their plans—that is to say, it is feared that certain gamesters, were they to see their names in the newspapers, might get the merest hint of a raid of which somebody advised them on Friday afternoon or evening. The six affidavits having been perfected, Justice CONNOLLY granted warrants for the apprehension of the accused, and intrusted the papers to Sergt. WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, of the Fourth District Police Court, and the sergeant made preparations for a wholesale descent on Friday night. He visited Inspector CARPENTER, and informed that gentleman of the contemplated raid, and the Inspector indorsed Justice CONNOLLY's warrants, instructing the Captains of the several precincts wherein the gambling-hells are situated to give Sergt. LEFFERTS the number of men that he might require. Thus prepared, the sergeant took Officers NATHANIEL CROSBY and WILLIAM FLEMING, of the Fourth District Police Court, and Sergt. IRA S. GARLAND, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and went to MILES FERREN's place, at No. 818 Broadway, at the same time dispatching Officers WILLIAM H. BUSTEED and WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM to lead the officers of other precincts in making simultaneous arrests elsewhere. Posting his men so as to prevent the escape of any inmate of the den, Sergt. LEFFERTS entered and captured fifteen persons, who, on being taken to the Fifteenth Ward Police Station, rendered their names as follows:

John Simmons, John Larue, Samuel Taylor, Edward Brackett, James Williams, James P. Bradford, George Owens, Charles W. Sawyer, Frank Johnson, Henry Wilson, Henry Rich, Edward C. Slade, William A. Stone, John E. Davis, and a soldier who declined to give any name. Having taken these prisoners, the officers seized the gaming implements in the room, as follows: One check board, one cue box, one backgammon board, three boxes or bags containing 1,274 checks, one poker table, one roulette table, two faro tables, one lay-out table, one dealing box, and $1,054 in money. The prisoners were locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station, and the property was taken to the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court.

The prisoners were taken to the Fourth District Police Court yesterday morning, but neither the complainant nor his counsel, Ex-Judge STEWART, appeared; and Sergeant LEFFERTS, not having seen any gambling in the place, was unable to give any testimony upon which the accused might be held. Justice CONNOLLY, therefore, swore one of the prisoners, hoping that that worthy might, in the language of the thieves, "give his confederates away;" but when the Justice read the list of names and inquired whether the witness knew them, he could swear against SIMMONS, BRACKETT and JONES only—these three being the only members of the precious party that had not assumed cognomens for the occasion. SIMMONS, BRACKETT and JONES were accordingly held to bail in $500 each, to appear for examination, and the residue of the party were released.

On making inquiries concerning the capture of other gamesters, Sergeant LEFFERTS learned that the officers who had attempted the raid had found, in every instance, nobody but the janitor, the "sporting gentlemen," who usually play until 4 o'clock in the morning, having miraculously taken themselves to their homes, or to other haunts, before 11 o'clock that evening. Of course intelligence of a contemplated descent did not reach them through any official quarter. It is noteworthy that the warrant, which was served directly from the Yorkville Court, brought fifteen prisoners, and the warrants which certain police captains were directed to aid in serving proved to be just so much waste paper; and hence Sergeant LEFFERTS draws an inference which the public will not be slow in accepting. JAMES BROWN, of No. 510 Broadway, one of the gaming-house keepers, against whom affidavit has been made, surrendered yesterday, and was held to bail in $500.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

CONCERNING THE LION PARK MURDER

there was nothing new developed beyond two affidavits, one by JAMES CLAFFY, of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, near Broadway, upon which one AUGUST GUNTHER, of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, was arrested by Policeman JOHN SMITH, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and held by Justice DODGE to await the action of Coroner GOVER. The affidavit recites that on the night of the 19th inst. DANIEL and WILLIAM CLAFFY, brothers of the deponent, were feloniously assaulted and stabbed, and that from such stabbing DANIEL CLAFFY died; that soon after the assault the deponent went to the Lion Brewery, at One Hundred and Ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, and on entering the bar-room of the Brewery he saw AUGUST GUNTHER sitting near the spot where the assault was committed. Mr. CLAFFY further alleges that he has reason to believe and does believe that GUNTHER is in some manner cognizant of the assault and murder. The other affidavit was by PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, reciting that HENRY GOMER, a German waiter, was accessory to the murder of CLAFFY. GOMER, having been apprehended by Policeman DOOLEY, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was held to await the action of Coroner GOVER.....The next complainant that appeared was Rev. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, who presented the following paper, petitioning for

LIBERTY TO CARRY A PISTOL.

To Police Justice Dodge:

SIR: The undersigned, minister of the Gospel, residing at No. 504 West Twenty-sixth-street, Sixteenth Ward, and doing business as one of the editors of the *Anglo-African* newspaper, published at No. 184 Church-street, represents that for a long time there has existed a dangerous nuisance at the southwest corner of West Twenty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue. Gangs of men, who congregate at the liquor-store here, take advantage of the absence of the police, and attack colored persons with stones and other dangerous missiles, without any provocation. The undersigned has been repeatedly knocked down while passing this corner, to and from his house. Saturday, the 9th instant, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, as he stepped from the cars, and attempted to pass to his house, he was violently assaulted by three men at this corner, with stones, one knocking his hat off into the gutter; another stone took effect on his naked head, cutting it to the skull, as may be seen by examination.

Believing that my life is in danger, I hereby ask permission to carry on my person a revolver, for the protection of the same.

Respectfully, J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

Justice DODGE having no authority to comply with the petitioner's request, advised him to apply to Capt. HENRY HEDDEN, of the Sixteenth Ward, and describe the outlaws that had assaulted him, that they might be taken into custody. The reverend gentleman having departed,

TWO SERVANTS,

sisters, ROSE and BRIDGET DUNN by name, waived their right of trial by jury, and were required to find $300 bail for their appearance for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, on charge of petty larceny. The accused, who were recently servants in the employ of Mrs. HARRIET AUGUSTA WARD, at No. 57 Irving-place, were apprehended by Policeman DOUGLAS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, at the instance of Mr. JAMES E. WARD, and the affidavit against them recited that while in Mrs. WARD's service, two years or more, they stole, from time to time, wearing apparel, needlework, &c., to what amount the complainant does not know; but that the complaint may not fail for want of evidence, Mrs. WARD enumerates only the articles which were found in their possession, and these she values at $12. ....In one of our police courts, on

WEDNESDAY,

the Justice, who was handling a pistol that had been given him by a prisoner, accidentally discharged the contents of one of the barrels through a window of the court-room, and the bullet grazed the nasal organ of one of the clerks. An inch lower, and a morning journal might have been deprived of the services of a graceful writer. Happily, the subject of this notice was in sound health, yesterday, and able to take the affidavit of HANNAH SMITH against CHARLES FRANKS, for

FELONIOUS ASSAULT,

between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in Union Hall, a Laurens-street dance-house. It appears that Alexander Gorham, Charles Franks, Caroline Morenius and Hannah Smith were at George Williams' hall, and that Gorham and Caroline Morenius went down stairs together, but were pursued by Charles Franks. Reaching the foot of the stairs, Gorham and Franks engaged in a fight, and Franks inflicted a serious wound on Gorham's back with a razor. Officer John Grady arrested Franks, and Gorham's wounds were dressed by Surgeon Porter. The prisoner was committed to await the result.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE MOORE-FRIERY GANG

were again in trouble yesterday, MATTHEW MOORE, otherwise known as "Rocky" MOORE, one of the East Houston-street crew that are alleged to have been concerned in the murder, last Winter, of HENRY LAZARUS, having been arrested for robbery. According to the affidavits, THOMAS SMITH, of Prince-street, who had been gambling in "Fatty" WELSH's den, in Broadway, near East Houston-street, on the morning of the 19th inst., went from that place with $1,185 in his pockets, and was accompanied by MATTHEW MOORE to a saloon at the intersection of Greene and Prince streets, where MOORE demanded SMITH's money. SMITH refusing to surrender, MOORE garroted him, and took the $1,185 from him; then, springing toward the door, he was about to escape, but was seized by SMITH. MOORE now drew his revolver, and, placing its muzzle at SMITH's forehead, threatened to blow SMITH's brains out. SMITH having released MOORE, the latter leisurely walked away, coolly remarking that no one need trouble to arrest him, as he had five hundred politicians to aid him out of the meshes of the law. Notwithstanding this threat, Justice DOWLING issued a warrant, on Friday, and Capt. JOHN JOURDAN took the case in hand. Meantime the case was presented to the Grand Jury, and that body promptly brought in a true bill against MOORE for robbery in the first degree, and a bench-warrant was granted by City Judge RUSSEL. On Friday night Capt. JOURDAN and Sergeant QUINN arrested MOORE, and he was committed to the Tombs prison, yesterday morning, without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A HOMICIDAL ASSAULT IN MACKERELVILLE

engaged the Court's attention early yesterday morning, Officer PHELAN, of the Eleventh Ward, appearing with JOHN MCNAMARA, of Eleventh-street, near First-avenue, in custody. It appears that on Friday night, in a drunken fight in Mackerelville, MCNAMARA stabbed MICHAEL DOHERTY twice in the face and once near the right eye, and GEORGE SWINTON having undertaken to interfere, MCNAMARA stabbed him, also, in the leg, inflicting a severe wound. SWINTON was taken to his abode, at No. 11 Dry Dock-street, and DOHERTY to his dwelling, in East Eleventh-street. The prisoner was committed for trial. A complaint which was made

BEFORE JUSTICE MANSFIELD,

recites that JAMES WRIGHT, formerly a clerk for Mr. FREDERICK BOASS, of No. 44 Maiden-lane, dealer in silks and furs, has robbed that gentleman, within six years past, of $14,000 worth of goods. WRIGHT, who was arrested by Policeman HARTELL, of the Seventh Ward, was found in a store in which he had obtained employment in Nassau-street, and there the officer found $3,000 worth of furs and silks which he is alleged to have stolen. At the abode of the accused the officers seized $1,000 worth of silks. WRIGHT, who is a young man of about 23, had been in the employ of Mr. BOASS about six years. He entered the establishment as an errand-boy, and by ambition, industry, and attention to business, gained the confidence of his employer. He was soon made clerk, and afterward head clerk. It was his business daily to inspect all goods and keep them in order, attend to the sales and delivery of furs and silks, and up to within a very short time has borne an excellent character. It is said that other persons are implicated in these robberies.

Police Movements for the Week.

APPOINTMENTS.—Justus M. Foster and Edmund Borry, to the Fifteenth Precinct; William J. Mason, to the Sixteenth; John Fitzgerald, to the Fourth; George W. Austin, to the Twenty-first, and Chas. Baldwin to the Forty-fifth.

TRANSFERS.—Benjamin K. Rogers and Samuel Davidson, from the Fifteenth Precinct to the Twenty-eighth; James McDonald, from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-ninth; Jacob Van Duzer, from the Fifteenth to the Seventeenth; Benjamin Waldron, from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-first; Isaac Conly, from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-third; Edward S. Broughton, from the Seventeenth to the Fifth, and Charles E. Buddington, from the Thirty-second to the Fifth.

RESIGNATIONS.—Thomas Jones, of the Fifteenth Precinct; Frederick Richards, of the Eighteenth; James Riley, of the Seventh; Patrick Moley, of the Eighth; Patrick Murphy, of the Thirteenth; Francis Woods, of the Seventh; John McEvily, of the Sixteenth, and Edward Falconer, of the Fourteenth.

Police Trials.

COMPLAINANT DID NOT APPEAR.

MICHAEL TIMMONS had made affidavit that in addition to police business Policeman MCGRATH owned a horse and cart, which he leased to a street contractor. The complainant not appearing, Mr. ACTON asked, humorously, "Where is TIMMONS? Officer, what have you done with TIMMONS?"

Officer—I don't know, Sir; I've done nothing with him.

Mr. ACTON—When did you see him last?

Officer—I haven't seen him for as much as two weeks.

Mr. ACTON—Didn't you tell him he'd better leave the city?

Officer—No, Sir.

Mr. ACTON—How much did you pay him for not coming here?

Officer—I wanted him to come here, Sir.

Mr. ACTON—So you didn't pay his passage to California, nor to Ireland, to join the Fenians?

OFFICER—No, Sir. I wanted him here to face this charge he made against me, for I never owned a horse nor cart, Sir.

Officer MCGRATH had witnesses to prove that he owned neither horse nor cart, nor a halter for a horse, nor a horse with the springhalt, nor hide nor hair of one, nor hap'orth's interest in one, nor even a cow nor a goat; and, moreover, that he wasn't "in" with DEVOE on the street-sweeping contract.

"But," said Officer MCGRATH, "I want to have this man brought up about this. He's committed perjury, and I want it followed up."

Mr. ACTON—Oh, let him down easy. Maybe he swore to the best of his knowledge and belief.

OFFICER—No, Sir, he's committed perjury, and when a man comes and swears a thing like that against me I want him brought up about it. Can't I have him indicted?

Mr. ACTON—Oh, you can afford to be magnanimous this time. You've beat him. He ain't worth your attention.

The Fire Department.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners met on Friday afternoon, agreeably to adjournment.

A large attendance of the firemen was present at the session of the Board, business of importance and interest being anticipated. Very many of those present sat upon the anxious seat, expecting definite action of the commissioners in regard to appointments in the force.

COMMUNICATIONS

were received from JOHN J. LOUGHERY, foreman of Engine Company No. 3, tendering his resignation.

From Chief-Engineer recommending that all locks on Metropolitan fire-houses be changed for safety. He stated cases were known where such houses had been entered and robbed. Referred to Committee on Supplies.

From JOHN H. VAN TASSLE, foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 8, making a statement that his company had been assaulted by the former runners of Hose Company No. 51, that he had made an arrest of the leader and made complaint against him before Judge CONNOLLY, and that the Judge had severely reprimanded him for making said arrest; on his pressing the charge the prisoner was held in bail in bonds to keep the peace. The Judge finally discharged RYAN and allowed him to return home. The foreman asked for further instructions. Referred to Committee on Appointment and Discipline.

A petition was received from several residents near Ludlow-street, asking that no change be made in locating Manhattan Engine Co. No. 8. Referred to Committee on Supplies.

From Comptroller BRENNAN, asking attention to inclosed notice of buildings going up on premises adjacent to Hose Co. No. 22. Referred to Committee on Buildings and Supplies.

From JOHN KENNEDY, foreman of Hose Co. No. 9, making charges against JOHN THOMPSON and ANDREW CROSSIN for non-payment of dues. Referred to Committee on Appointments and Supplies.

From Street Commissioner, asking that Clerk to Chief Engineer be allowed to pack up the books, papers, &c. of the late Bureau of the Fire Department. Referred to Chief Engineer with power.

From foreman of Hose Company No. 32, asking for an honorable discharge for self and company. Referred to Committee on Appointments and Discipline.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Appointments and Discipline recommended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That JOHN MCNEILL be appointed Foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 3, *vice* JOHN J. LOUGHERY, resigned.

Resolved, That JAMES WHEELER be appointed Assistant Foreman of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 6, *vice* J. KUNIEFICK, resigned.

Resolved, That the action of Engine Company No. 16, (volunteer,) in the expulsion of DEXTER B. BAILEY and PETER BANTA, be reversed, upon payment of dues and fines.

Resolved, That ROBERT MITCHELL, OWEN O'ROUKE and HENRY BENNETT be appointed firemen in Metropolitan Engine Company No. 19, *vice* others resigned.

Adopted.

The Committee on Buildings and Supplies offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the furniture, &c., belonging to Engine Company No. 23, be purchased for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, for the use of the department.

Resolved, That permission be granted to TERENCE MCGOWN, late foreman of Engine Company No. 29, to remove flagstaff from the building lately occupied by that company.

Adopted.

The Committee on Apparatus and Hose reported that the application of Steam Engine Company No. 8, in regard to condemned property, &c., be granted.

The board then adjourned until Monday, at 3 P. M.

Inspectors and Canvassers of Elections.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS PERPLEXED.

The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, striving to exercise their functions in the spirit and to the letter of the law which empowers them to create the Boards of Officers for our next elections, have selected about two thousand of our best citizens and notified them of their appointment; but the commissioners are seriously apprehensive of difficulty in securing the services of such persons as it is desirable should take charge of the polls, since more than fifty per centum of the appointees have indicated their utter unwillingness to serve. The commissioners desire to appeal to citizens of known integrity and urge them to serve at the polls; else the grade of character of inspectors and canvassers must be lowered. Hosts of ward politicians are anxious candidates. The commissioners will reject their applications if our best men will volunteer to devote to the public the four or five days which are required for election duty; but if reputable and responsible citizens will persist in evading what is regarded as their plain duty, then, under the law, the commissioners must accept the best men that may offer. So many appointees have declined to serve, the commissioners fear that they may not be able to perfect the Election Boards before the close of next week.

THE NAVAL RACE AT THE DOCK.

What was Done Yesterday—The Ninety-six Hour Trial.

The five-hour test was completeed shortly after 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and at 4 o'clock the fires were hauled from the furnaces of both vessels; twelve hundred pounds of wood were served out with which to start new fires, and all the coal and ashes in the fire-rooms was hoisted out and weighed. At 4:22 P. M. the *Algonquin* lighted her fires, the steam gauge indicating a pressure of twenty-one and five-tenths pounds of steam. At 4:47, steam being at sixty-eight pounds, the engine was started. At 6:03 the spring in the indicator wheel broke.

The *Winooski* started her fires at 4:50 P. M., and started ahead at 5:11. At 6 o'clock she was making thirteen and three-tenths revolutions on twenty-two pounds of steam, and a vacuum of twenty-eight inches.

RECORD OF THE ALGONQUIN.

At "eight bells" the *Algonquin's* log contained the following record:

Revolutions per minute, 13 5-10.
Steam pressure, in pounds, 70.
Vacuum, in inches, 23¾.
Position of throttle-valve, wide open.
Cut off at varying lengths.
Temperature on deck, 80 degrees.
Temperature in fire-room, 122 degrees.
Temperature in engine-room, 90 degrees.
Consumption of coal, in pounds per hour, 1,600.

The following are the results on board of the *Algonquin* from midnight to 8 o'clock yesterday morning:

Time.	Revolutions.	Steam.	Consump. of Coal.
12 Mid.	14	74½ pounds.	1,600 pounds.
2 A. M.	14 8-10	75 pounds.	1,620 pounds.
4 A. M.	14 35-100	71 pounds.	1,600 pounds.
6 A. M.	13 95-100	68 pounds.	1,600 pounds.
8 A. M.	14 16-100	68 pounds.	1,600 pounds.

At 3-35 the glass water-gauge of the starboard boiler gave out.

The crank-pin of the circulating engine heated so that they were obliged to cool off.

At 5:20 part of joint in starboard steam-pipe blew out. It was soon repaired by driving in pine wedges.

From 6 to 7 o'clock noise in the cylinder increased. The fires at the time were very heavy, being about twelve inches thick.

At 8:43, without any kind of warning, the engine stopped instantly. The escape-valves were thrown open and everything rendered safe, when it was discovered that a nut on the upper cut-off had become loosened and the valve did not work. It was reset in a very short time, and at 8:48 the engine was again in motion.

RECORD OF THE WINOOSKI.

Going on board of the *Winooski* we found that her log recorded:

Revolutions per minute, 14 8-10.
Steam, in pounds, 21.
Vacuum, in inches, 28.
Throttle valve, wide open.
Cutting off at 6-10ths.
Temperature on deck, 72 degrees.
Temperature in fire-room, 122 degrees.
Temperature in engine-room, 85 degrees.
Consumption of coal per hour, 1,400 pounds.

At midnight on Friday the *Winooski* was making a trifle over 15 revolutions on 22 pounds of steam, and burning 1,600 pounds of coal per hour. The following are the results up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning:

Time.	Revolutions.	Steam.	Consumption of coal per hour.
4 o'clock.	15.53-100	18 pounds.	1,600 pounds.
2 o'clock	14.71-100	17 pounds.	1,600 pounds.
6 o'clock.	14.56-100	14 pounds.	1,600 pounds.
8 o'clock.	14.95-100	17 pounds.	1,600 pounds.

Nothing of note occurred in the engine-room of the *Winooski* all night, everything working satisfactorily.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the *Winooski* was making 16 four-tenths revolutions per minute, on 27 pounds of steam, with 27 inches vacuum; throttle open eighth-tenths, and consuming 1,400 pounds of coal for the hour. At 10 o'clock the *Algonquin* was making 15½ revolutions per minute, with 72 pounds of steam, 22¾ inches vacum, and consuming 1,600 pounds of coal per hour. The cut-off was varied as circumstances required.

As matters stood at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the *Winooski* was about 500 turns ahead of the *Algonquin*, and was beating her at the rate of about one revolution per minute. On the question of economy it is impossible as yet to speak with certainty. It is claimed the *Algonquin* is ahead in that respect.

Mr. DICKERSON remained on watch nearly all night.

The following is the official record of the Algonquin up to noon yesterday:

Time.	Revolutions.	Pounds of steam.	Counter.
9 A. M.	15	70	13.612
10 A. M.	14 36-100ths.	70	14.475
11 A. M.	15	70	15.375
12, noon	14½	70	16.215

The Winooski's record is as follows:

Time.	Revolutions.	Pounds of steam.	Counter.
11 A. M	15	25	15.375
12, noon	16	25	16.215

At 11 o'clock the Winooski was five hundred and forty turns ahead, and gaining all the time. A considerable number of spectators were on the ground at different periods. Mr. DICKERSON came down early, but Mr. ISHERWOOD was on hand before him.

The test will continue until Monday; so that to-day, in all probability, should the weather be fine, there will be a large number of spectators present.

COLLISION ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

A Steamboat Runs Down a Coasting Sloop—Three Persons Drowned—Inquest by Coroner Collin.

Off Matinicock Point, at about daybreak yesterday morning, the propeller *Oceanus*, of the New-York and Providence line, came into collision with the sloop *Jacob Duryea*, striking her nearly amidship, and nearly cutting her in two. The *Oceanus* was instantly backed from the spot, and the sloop, filling with water, began to careen; but before she had filled, Capt. YOUNG, of the *Oceanus*, threw a line to the *Duryea*, which enabled two of the sloop's male passengers to reach the steamer. Boats were also sent from the *Oceanus* to the wreck, and all but three of the residue of the passengers were saved. The three that perished on board the sloop were Mrs. SARAH E. DAVIS and her two children, EMMA W. and HATTIE B. DAVIS, infants of 7 and 20 months respectively, who were in the cabin at the time of the collision. Capt. YOUNG tarried by the *Duryea* until daylight, when the bodies of Mrs. DAVIS and one of the children were recovered, and the wreck was towed into Glen Cove Landing. Thence the *Oceanus* took the bodies and the rescued passengers to this city, and on reaching the Robinson-street pier sent information to Coroner COLLIN.

A Jury was impanneled yesterday afternoon on board the *Oceanus*, and after the testimony of several witnesses had been taken, the examination was adjourned to to-day. Capt. WILLIAM S. YOUNG and the pilot of the steamer testified that no lights were visible on board the sloop until they were quite near her.

Mrs. DAVIS, who was only twenty-two years of age, was wife of Capt. JOSEPH W. DAVIS, of the schooner *Carrie*, and was on her way hither to visit her husband previous to his departure for Porto Rico, for which port he was soon to have sailed.

Fire in Spruce-Street.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, Messrs. WILLIAMS & SCOTT's printing establishment, in the basement of No. 15 Spruce-street, was damaged to the extent of about $10,000, by fire, which occurred from the careless throwing of a lighted paper into a basket of waste. Messrs. WILLIAMS & SCOTT are insured as follows:

Grocers'	$2,000	Firemen's	$1,500
Stuyvesant	2,000	Howard	2,500
Import. and Traders'	2,000	Tradesmen's	1,500
Brevoort	2,000	Hoffman	2,000
East River	1,000	North Western	[illegible]
Irving	1,500		
Total			$20,000

The forms and edition of the New-York *Courier*, about $1,000 worth of paper belonging to Messrs. NOAH, DEANS & HOWARD, of the *Sunday Times and Messenger*, the edition of the New-York *Atlas*, the *Leader*, and paper belonging to the *Economist*, *Democrat*, *Dry Goods Reporter*, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, *New-Yorker*, and *Albion*, were consumed.

Mr. THOMAS OWENS, machinist, who occupied the second floor of the premises, sustained a loss of $300; no insurance. THOMAS H. GRAY, printer, who also occupied a portion of the second floor, states that his loss will amount to $800, and that he is insured for $2,400. The loss on building, which is owned by Mrs. SALISBURY, of New-Haven, is about $2,000; insured for $12,000.

The American Numismatic and Archæological Society.

The society opened their sessions for the Winter, on Thursday evening, at the residence of Dr. PERINE. The secretary called the society's attention to some interesting correspondence from the Rhode Island Society in relation to their proposed medal of ROGER WILLIAMS, and from Mr. BARBER, a distinguished member of the Royal Academy, and now of Providence, concerning a large bronze medallion of LINCOLN, executed under his superintendence. Letters were also read from Gen. BUTLER, relative to his army-medal, and from Secretary STANTON, accompanying an encased copy of the war-medal authorized by Congress. Among other donations were a variety of Indian trophies and war-relics, by W. E. MONTGOMERY, of Norwalk, Conn., late of the Eleventh Cavalry Regiment; a Cuban medal of elegant design, and some valuable curiosities, by Mr. G. W. STREET, of New-York; a singular collection of arrow-heads from an ancient Indiam encampment near the shore at Deal, New-Jersey, presented by Mr. Seymour; and a list of nearly one hundred silver and bronze coins and medals, chiefly foreign and rare, from a member of the society. The same member, on behalf of a lady of this city, presented a small vase, dug out at Chiriqui during the image fever, some years ago. The thanks of the society were unanimously tendered to the various donors. The Lincoln medal committee exhibited a rough cast from the obverse die, which gives great promise. The artist, Mr. SIGEL, expects to have the first installment of medals ready by the middle of October. The dies will cost some eight hundred dollars. Several resident members were proposed, and Dr. JAMES A. LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, was elected a correspondent. After a lively discussion on the proposed medal fund and other matters, the members adjourned.

The National Game.

THE SILVER BALL CONTESTS AT KINGSTON—MUTUALS VS. ACTIVES OF NEW-YORK, AND KNICKERBOCKERS, OF ALBANY VS. RESOLUTES, OF BROOKLYN.

On Thursday two base ball matches took place at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., for a couple of silver balls presented by the managers of the Agricultural Fair now being held at that place. The first game, which was between the Knickerbocker Club, of Albany, and the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn, resulted in favor of the Albanians, by a score of 13 to 12, in a game of ten innings, occupying two hours and twenty minutes. The only noteworthy feature of the playing on either side was the catching of BUSH, of the Knickorbockers, not a ball passing him on which a base was made. MACDONALD led the score on the Knickerbocker's side, and MESON took the lead for the Brooklyn club.

The game between the Mutuals and Actives, although not so close was fully as exciting, and was altogether a better display of batting and fielding than the first game. The Actives were one short of their regular nine, GEORGE playing third base in place of CRAWFORD. With the exception of the third, the bases were well played, while HATFIELD carried off the honors in the field, breaking through the crowd, and getting two very difficult fly balls—one a perfect beauty, he took with one hand. EBBETTS and ROGERS fielded well, while STOCKMAN, at short field, and KELLY behind, worked like beavers. WALKER's pitching was, as usual, very effective, while he was as unfortunate as ever at the bat. "Redman" led the score, making four runs and two outs. The Mutuals were also short of their first nine, MCMAHON playing second in place of BROWN, while DICK HUNT played right field, and HARRIS pitched in place of THORN. ZELLER, HUNT and PATTERSON gave an excellent display of fielding, and DUFFY, DEVYR and MCMAHON did well in their positions. The game opened favorably for the Actives, with a score of 6 to 0, but in the third innings, the Mutuals took the lead, making 10 runs, and putting out their opponents for a round 0. Afterward the Actives did better, and at the end of the sixth innings the game was a tie—14 to 14. But in the next innings the Mutuals made 9, while the Actives went it "blind;" but with a determination to win, if possible, they made a rally for 6 runs in the eighth innings; it was too late, however, and the game closed with a score of 26 to 20 in favor of the Mutuals.

It is a disagreeable duty, on an occasion like the present, to speak disparagingly of the gentlemen who had sufficient public spirit and liberality to offer these valuable prizes to the base ball fraternity; but the managers of the fair deserve a few words of censure for the manner in which they allowed the crowd to interfere with the players. Horses were driven around and across the ball field with perfect impunity, interfering with and delaying the game, and jeopardizing the lives and limbs of the spectators. This could and should have been prevented, and might have been, if the efforts of the ball players had been seconded in the right spirit and by the proper parties.

We append the scores:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Goldie, 1st b.	2	5	Redman, 2d b.	2	4
Patterson, 2d b.	5	2	Rooney, 1st b.	4	2
Wansley, c.	4	3	Stockman, s. s.	4	1
Zeller, l. f.	3	2	Kelly, c.	2	2
R. Hunt, r. f.	1	4	George, 3d b.	4	2
Duffy, 3d b.	2	3	Ebbetts, c. f.	3	2
Devyr, s. s.	4	2	Rogers, r. f.	3	3
Harris, p.	3	3	Walker, p.	2	2
McMahon, c. f.	3	2	Hatfield, l. f.	2	2
Total	27	26	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	0	0	10	0	0	4	9	1	2—26
Active	6	0	0	2	4	2	0	6	0—20

Umpire—Mr. JEWETT, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DONGAN and WILLIAMSON.
Time of game—2 hours and 40 minutes.
Fly catches—Mutual, 14; Active, 15.

KNICKS.	Outs.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	Outs.	Runs.
Corey, c. f.	3	2	Mason, s. s.	2	3
Powers, s. s.	6	0	Finch, 1st b.	5	1
Bliss, 1st b.	4	0	Weeder, 2d b.	4	2
Grace, l. f.	2	2	Master, r. f.	3	1
Bush, c.	4	1	Davis, c.	4	0
Winne, 2d b.	4	1	Smith, 3d b.	3	2
Macdonald, 3d b.	1	4	Lockwood, l. f.	2	2
Lamoury, r. f.	2	2	Reynolds, c. f.	4	0
Turner, p.	4	1	Kelly, p.	3	1
Total	30	13	Total	30	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Knicks	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	3—13
Resolute	1	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	1	2—12

Umpires—Mr. VAN CURHAN, of the Laurel Club, Rhinebeck.
Scorers—Messrs. FOSTER and SIMONSON.
Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

A large meeting of workingmen was held last evening at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 Sixth-avenue, to discuss the question whether or not eight hours are sufficient for a day's toil. Only one person present was bold enough to take the negative side of the question, and he did so, apparently, merely for the sake of argument.

Among the speakers were Messrs. MELLISH, THOMPSON, FOY, SHEPHERD, TAYLOR and SMITH.

Some very good arguments were presented; among others, that if the hours of labor were reduced, mechanics who are now compelled to live in crowded tenements, wretched alleys and fever dens, might reside at Harlem, or in the villages which surround the city, and have a little house and garden of their own.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—On the day after the fire in COE's warehouses in Cherry-street occurred, a committee of the Board of Underwriters waited on the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners and requested them to make some arrangements for putting more apparatus to work to extinguish the fire which was then smouldering among the ruins. The committee were told that twelve steam-engines were out of repair and use at that time. On the following night three more engines broke down, making fifteen useless engines in all. No relief could therefore be given. The committee applied for the police-boat, and that was out of order. They then went to Brooklyn, and the Union Ferry Company, through Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH, President, promptly sent two of their steam ferry-boats to the dock, which put on eight streams of water. The committee also hired private engines and tug-boats to work by the day, paying from $15 per hour to $100 per day. The late heavy losses by fire and the evident inefficiency of the fire apparatus, have rendered both insurers and insured extremely anxious as to the present condition of affairs. They feel that if a very extensive fire were to break out the Fire Department, as it exists at present, would be entirely unable to subdue it.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF CAPT. MARSHALL.—Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, we regret to hear, is lying in a critical condition at his residence in Fourteenth-street. He has recently returned from a voyage to Europe, whither he went to recuperate his failing strength, and it is supposed that his health was injured instead of being benefited by a visit to the German baths. Capt. MARSHALL was the originator of the well-known "Black Ball" line of packets, and commanded in person a quarter of a century, until he had made himself independent in his profession. From that time he took an active part in all matters affecting our mercantile and commercial interests, and he has exercised a larger influence upon public sentiment in regard to marine affairs than any other citizen of his time. He has been for many years connected with the Marine Society of the port of New-York, and has always taken a very lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of sailors. He has been Commissioner of Pilots, to which office he was recently reëlected by the Chamber of Commerce. He is now President of the Union League Club. Capt. MARSHALL is nearly seventy years of age, and the nature of his complaint forbids any hope of his recovery.

LAUNCH OF THE SARATOGA.—Yesterday the new side-wheel steamer *Saratoga*, built by WESTERVELT & SON, foot of Houston-street, East River, was successfully launched. She has been built for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and is of the following dimensions: 1,100 tons; length, 230 feet; beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet. She is a sister ship to the *Niagara*, launched from the same yard two weeks ago. The Allaire Works are building the engines, which have a 60-inch cylinder, and 11 feet stroke of piston. This ship and her consort are to replace the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown*, which were seized by the rebels and converted into gunboats, and participated in the attack upon the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads, in which the American iron-clad took part.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Union State Central Committee met yesterday at the Astor House, and organized by the election of WILLIAM R. STEWART as chairman, JOHN A. KETCHAM, of Dutchess, as Secretary, and CHARLES JONES, of Kings, as Treasurer. The following Executive Committee was also elected; OWEN W. BRENNAN, HAMILTON HARRIS, CHARLES JONES, E. H. HOPKINS, J. D. KELLY and J. WARREN. A resolution was adopted, fixing on the Astor House as the place of meeting of the Executive Committee. The regular meetings of the State Central Committee, it is understood, will be held at Albany.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE.—The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, on the construction of Harlem Bridge, met yesterday and decided to repair the old bridge at once. Supervisor DAVIS, of the Harlem Bridge Commission, reported that he took the responsibility of setting men at work to reconstruct the broken parts of the bridge on Friday morning. He also stated that the new iron bridge would be finished in a comparatively short time.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—In addition to the present attractions of the fair, the managers have made arrangements to give a series of musical entertainments, on which occasions some of our best organists and pianists will perform on the parlor organs, &c., now in the fair. The first performance will be given on Monday, at 4 P. M.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—JOSEPH STEPHENS, Jr., a youth of 9 years, was accidentally drowned yesterday morning from the East Eighth-street pier. The body was recovered and taken to the parents' residence, at No. 271 Seventh-street, where an inquest was held by Coroner Gover.

LECTURE BY DR. THOMPSON.—A lecture, proving the second personal coming of Christ to have taken place, will be delivered by J. THOMPSON, at No. 65 Sixth-avenue, south front room, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL.—In this institution yesterday there were 290 patients. During the week 81 were admitted, 59 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 2 died.

LOST.—A temperance subscription book and other papers belonging to THOMAS LAY. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 39 Thirty-fourth-street.

PERSONAL.—Gen BANKS arrived in this city yesterday from New-Orleans, and is now stopping at the Astor House.

THE FREE ACADEMY.—Prof. J. E. FROBISHER has been appointed as Special Instructor of Elocution in the Free Academy.

NEW-JERSEY.

A NEW HOSPITAL IN HOBOKEN.—A building is in course of erection, at the corner of Willow and Fourth streets, Hoboken, intended for a hospital, which will be in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The building will be seventy-five feet front by fifty feet deep, and have three stories and basement, and will be divided into wards for hospital purposes. It is not intended exclusively for the sick of any particular sect, but will be open for the reception of all who desire admittance. All the resident physicians of the city have volunteered their services in the treatment of patients and the citizens, generally, have contributed in aid of the project. A fair, to further the undertaking, will be held at Odd Fellows Hall, commencing on Oct. 9, and continuing to the 13th, and the proceeds will be devoted to aid in completing and furnishing the building.

A CHILD KIDNAPPED.—About noon, yesterday, a child five years of age, named SAMUEL FOWLER, was decoyed from the house of his father, corner of Hudson-avenue and Clifton-place, Bergen, as is alleged, by two men who were engaged peddling jewelry. Some time since a separation took place between the parents of the child, the father, Mr. SAMUEL FOWLER, residing at the above-named place in Bergen, and the mother living in Pittsburgh. From the circumstances of the case, and words let drop by one of the men, it is thought that the peddling of jewelry was merely for a disguise, and that they were sent by the mother to obtain the child. One of them entered the house and engaged the attention of the inmates, while the other led away the boy, and no tidings have since been obtained of his whereabouts.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEVES.—Yesterday forenoon, a stranger called at the house of Mrs. VANDEGRIF, No. 8 Grand-street, and stating that he had been recommended there by Mr. TAYLOR, engaged board and was shown to his room. Subsequently is was ascertained that he had broken open a trunk belonging to one of the boarders, and stolen a gold watch and a considerable amount of clothing....A young man named MICHAEL KELLY, was taken before Justice CUTTER yesterday, charged with having robbed TIMOTHY CLOUGHER, his room-mate, of $40, on the first of the month. The accused decamped to Boston, and upon his return yesterday, was taken into custody. He was committed to the county jail to await trial.

[Advertisement.]

MATHILDE & CO., MARIE GALOUPEAU'S successor, No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., will open Paris millinery for the Fall on Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1865.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 23.—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—M. Cespers, A. Curet, T. R. Munthers, Mrs. M. A. Brown, Henry Townsend, V. Beanhoucher, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Smith, Gen. Palma de Cesnola lady and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lacy, Spencer Heath, Mrs. Starkey, Mr. and Mrs. James Buan, Peter Adams, and a number in the steerage.

In steamship Hibernia for Glasgow.—Mrs. John J. Brown, and Miss Mary C. Brown, W. A. Ashe, J. Bradley Smith, Miss Flint, of Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Emily Thorpe and daughter, of St. Louis, Mo.; John Beveridge, James Clarkson, Rev. Mr. Easton, of South Glastonbury; C. L. O'Gorman and Miss Mary O'Gorman, James M. Hanson, of St. Louis; David Beveridge and Gordon J. Muir, of Pottsville, Pa.; Miss Eliza Lyle, of Seneca Falls; Miss Mary Morrison, David Hebenton, Mrs. George McFarlane, William Brown, Alex. Campbell, Mrs. W. H. Malden, Mrs. M. Scanlan and two children, Mrs. Kate Curran and two children and servant, Mrs. Ann Fanning; and a large compliment in the steerages.

In steamship Manhattan, for Havana and Vera Cruz.—D. P. Diaz, W. R. Fortier, Paul Perrotin, Jose Arcocha, F. Capetillo, Daniel Baldwin, G. B. Mayndyre, E. Agramonte, J. Marill, J. J. Casanova, M. Coen, wife and child, Jose Sierra, Mrs. A. Folch, Col. B. Estvan, C. Ritchie, N. Davis, G. Colome, Don Eusebis A. Cabrera, Ramon Rosas, E. Belancourt, Don Juan Dugue, A. McNab, C. R. Butler, D. S. Pinner, N. W. Smith, Samuel Prowell, James Maclean, J. Stevenson, Juan Antonio, L. B. Crosby, H. B. Babcock, Jas. Paul. B. R. Meind, J. Maguire, D. P. Saunvers, Wm. Gadall, J. H. Bowman, G. W. Hopper, R. M. Villarino, A. Ackwright, Don Cypriano Martinez, A. L. Stone, Monsieur Lefort and lady, Thos. Derby, Wm. Girou, Thos. McGaw, James Irving, Thos. O'Brien, Jno. McNaire, H. Bayer, Wm. Jolly, Wm. Vessie, Alex. McPherson, Danl. E. Ham, J. Molloy, Thos. Beswick, Louis Fayell and lady, M. Frank, Juan Tanpul, John Guttridge, C. de Saint Charles.

In steamship America, for Savannah.—E. L. Hackett, W. H. Harris, Capt. Jackson and family, Mrs. Lincoln, A. L. Ellis, S. Meinhard, Mrs. Wm. Dupre, S. H. Hill, Joseph Lippman, L. Lilienthal, Mrs. De Martin and child, Mrs. C. A. Hobart, Dr. John M. Fitz, Almira Fitz, M. Stuart, C. J. Casey, E. O. Mitch, Mrs. Tappan, W. F. May and wife, I. Epstein, Mrs. E. Meyers, Geo. W. Wiley, J. H. Coons, Z. Elias, J. H. Keagh, Frances Hobart, Miss Sallie Sandborn, H. A. Stults, Chas. Stults, Mrs. Pease and child, Sam. Brewer, Mr. S. Hamilton and wife, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Murphy, M. Tomlinson, W. L. Seward, E. Cohen, S. Cohen, J. W. Sandborn, Annie Sandborn.

In steamship Geo. Cromwell for New-Orleans.—R. Kelly Styles, J. S. Burt, A. N. Cummings, W. J. Macomber, Capt. DeRussy, A. Picobet, E. Reilley, W. S. Benidict, John Reeves, Mrs. Truckinson, Brig.-Gen. G. H. Cameron, Geo. F. Martin and lady, Miss Eggleson, Miss Luque, Mrs. Klemon and daughter, A. Barnett, R. Molong, R. B. Chittenden, Jos. Brower, S. C. Lacroix, Capt. Shelton, G. K. Hatch, E. N. Nash, Thomas Hand, R. McNelly, Mrs. Isreal and child, St. A. Lachmatti, Capt. A. T. Kemble, Thos. H. Fagan, S. D. Ring, J. B. Amerson, D. Jable, F. G. Nichols, S. E. Beers, T. B. Lyons and servant, J. H. Valentine, H. P. Gisborne, Mr. Deering, Mr. Brine, B. Hartwell, J. C. Yale, Jas. O'Regan, Jas. Reiff, Mrs. Reiff and sister, Capt. G. M. Husted and lady, Mrs. N. C. Ashkettle, John Conklin, wife and child, Agustus Liscomb, M. A. Brown, and 95 in the steerage.

In steamship North Star for New-Orleans.—W. W. Coleman, Miss Annie Coleman, F. R. Dennis, R. G. Musgrove and son, Mrs. Sarah J. Moulton, Dr. Albert Crum, John Geddis and wife, H. J. Duval, J. P. Duval, A. Ernst, Henri Laborde, R. McKee, J. A. Shumway, Mr. Hordman, Mr. Nollins, F. Banes, D. Markstein, John Brantner, Thos. Mathison, F. Lafond and wife, Mr. George, C. Sagory, wife and two daughters, Mrs. Helena Booth, three sons and infant; C. Vandermoere, D. Simmons, J. Simmons and lady, Misses J. Loring, S. Sterritt, H. Merritt, S. Stuart, N. Brady, E. Fitzgerald, M. Woods, C. S. Barton, Mrs. R. K. Sterling, Miss Kelly, A. Marchand, Mrs. Brink and child, A. W. Miller, Mrs. Cloth and child, Geo. Mener, wife and two children; Philippe Girod, Louis Girod, Mrs. J. Frey, O. M. Remington, and 47 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Aspinwall.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Gov. W. Brois, S. Bowles, C. Allen, Capt. W. H. Hudson and wife, Miss Nellie Hudson, Mrs. Pike, H. Webster, wife and infant, G. L. Huntington, M. Greenham, wife and family, Miss S. Goodman, J. Goodman, Mrs. J. Greenwood, H. H. Allen, N. B. Walker, Henry Mayer, J. Mayer and family, E. Dreyfuss, G. Baily, T. W. Triplett and wife, J. Mears, M. Murphy, C. L. Strong, Mrs. Griffen, M. L. W. Kitchen, B. Strouse, Rev. W. H. Brown, J. H. Bredt, wife and family, A. D. Schroder, Rev. T. H. Pearne, wife and family, E. Harpole, A. Silvey, J. L. McGowan, J. W. Peabody, wife and 2 children, Mrs. E. B. Paterson, J. D. Hudgin, E. Walters, Capt. R. H. Hover and 2 children, Mrs. Hyde, C. E. Lilton, R. Baxter, wife and family, W. S. Laft, W. H. Blickender, E. Earnest, J. W. Varney, W. H. Dinxwell, J. S. Bailey, wife and family, C. Kloostock, Rev. W. J. Snow and family, Wm. Jeany, Mrs. Harris and family, A. Haserat, L. Cruickshank, wife and child, J. J. Corrigan, J. Kent, Daniel Rodgers, J. M. Moller, T. Campbell, S. L. Mann, wife and child, H. Craig and brother, Mrs. Boehm and family, Mrs. A. Bunner, James Lord, Mr. Walker, J. Smith and wife, R. L. Marschultz, R. C. Gridly, W. A. Havermeyer, Rev. J. Roberts and wife, Mrs. McLane, Mrs. J. Noyes, Miss M. M. Dow, E. Muno and wife, W. Hall and two children, Mrs. L. Menell, Miss E. Rodgers, L. Neill, J. De Cazatte, W. G. Sohot, A. Field, G. Musick, J. Broum, E. Tyler, H. E. Wall, Charles W. Wallace, E. Palmer, J. Murray and wife, J. H. Williams, A. McL. Hamilton, G. D. Keeny, J. N. Montgomery, C. B. Parker and wife, J. J. Winship, wife and child, S. S. Spanow, A. S. Bass, wife and child, G. Powers, O. D. Blodgett, J. H. Faile, A. G. Agnew, E. D. Duelling, H. H. McKee, J. S. Barnett, J. Birmingham, wife and child, James Whitmore, E. Ellis, E. Johnson, C. W. Rantoul, A. W. H. Peyton, H. Coastom, H. B. Seely, U. S. N.; M. Weil, Rev. J. Cameron, J. Baird, M. Zellenback, W. B. Crane, Mrs. M. Levy and two children, R. J. Moody, A. Baker, W. D. King, W. G. Worthington, Mrs. McLane, Mrs J. Tree, Mrs. J. C. Logan, J. Robinson and wife, D. J. Anosemena, M. Cornet, M. Haviland, J. Wellington, A. Coffee, J. Lyman, A. Rotholz, W. Ives, Wm. Hunt, J. W. Whitmore, Capt. Provost, N. Strong, B. Arango, M. Lopez, S. McElroy, M. G. Lomis, Gen. Gutienez, D. Vega, M. Andrade, Mrs. Calister, J. M. Calister, A. Guadero, M. Milligan Cozzens.

In steamship Guiding Star, from New-Orleans.—R. A. Porter, Virginia Talbot, L. Grunewald, E. Jacobs, S. P. Ingram and servant, W. B. Taylor, W. A. Gasquet, J. Henry and wife, Mr. Gordon, A. Dryfus, Col. Wm. Babcock, J. A. Brazleman, E. Dupasseur and servant, L. D. Kellogg, W. B. Kellogg, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Gen. Draper, Capt. S. P. Griffen, A. A. Atocha, S. S. Baker, Miss Carrie O'Brien, and 30 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 49 | Sun sets...... 5 55 | Moon sets... 8 32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 23 | Gov. Island.11 12 | Hell Gate....12 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Hatteras, Parlish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; North Star, Jones, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; George Cromwell, Stannard, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; United States, Davis, Bristol; Raleigh, Walker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney; America, Lindt, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Patapsco, Neff, Mobile, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Atlanta, Williams, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Zodiac, Bulkley, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Euterpe, Eldridge, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Caroline, Phillips, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Wyandotte, Clark, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Ship Humboldt, (Ham.,) Bayan, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Barks J. Godfrey, Fuller, City Point, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Cyrene, (Br.,) Roy, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Anna Wellington, (Br.,) Johnson, Rio Janeiro, J. Sazerac; Ella Virginia, (Br.,) Johnson, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Alsterdam, (Hamb.,) Johansen, Penobscot, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs S. V. Merrick, Norden, Philadelphia, H. Wilkins, Jr.; Antonio Mathe, (Br.,) Cassidy, Belize, F. Alexandre & Son; Emma, (Hanov.,) Uffeil, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Markland, (Br.,) Harding, Cow Bay, J. L. Overton; Cyclone, Griffin, Beaufort, S. C., Thayer & Sargent; Athlete, (Br.,) Cousens, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; Tubal Cain, Loring, Turks Island, Brett, Son & Co.; J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Julia, Blitz, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Coit; Brisk, (Br.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners M. R. Carlisle, Sheddon, Philadelphia, G. N. Stranahan; Flying Scud, McNamara, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary, Kelly, Savannah, Murray & Nephew; Quickstep, Richardson, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Rover, (Br.,) O'Brien, Halifax, F. B. Small & Co.; F. Satterly, Alden, Jacksonville, J. Smith & Co.; Cabot, Phinny, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Marina N., Fowler, Washington; Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; S. A. Green, Kelly, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Volant, (Br.,) Keene, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Bellona, Baldwin, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Deep River, Burley, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; U. T. Cramer, Abrams, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Sarah Helen, Shelby, Charleston, Brown & Co.; S. & B. Small, ——, Philadelphia, Holyoke & Murray; Eben C. Brown, Burns, Gloucester, Me., J. S. Ingraham; Leocadia, Allen, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; C. W. Holmes, Edwards, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee; Mary Natt, Bliven, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Hurd, Kimball, Fall River, J. S. Ingraham; A. Hall, Barton, Wareham, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Sept. 16, at 8:24 P. M., signalized steamship Ocean Queen. Arrived at Sandy Hook Sept. 23, at 7:44 A. M., making the trip in 6 days 30 minutes, the quickest passage ever made between Aspinwall and New-York. The shortest voyage ever made before between the ports was by the Baltic, in 6 days and 21 hours to the Hook, which the New-York beats by 9 hours and 30 minutes, proving herself one of the fastest vessels afloat.

Steamship Guiding Star, Berry, New-Orleans Sept. 16, 8 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. Sept. 18, passed in the river, steamship Morning Star, bound up. Sept. 18, passed steamship Star of the South, bound N. W. Sept. 19, passed steamship Kensington, 65 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas, bound N. W. also bark Ellen Sands, bound N. W. Sept. 22, at 7 A.M.; passed steamship Ericsson, bound S.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 17th, saw steamship Morning Star passing in over the Bar; same day, 1 P. M., 65 miles from Bar, saw steamship Star of the Union. 18th, 3 miles W. of Tortugas, saw steamship Kensington, bound W. 21st, Robt. Moore, a passenger, died from congestion of the brain, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool Sept. 8, Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. Sept. 12, lat. 51 50, lon. 20 10, exchanged signals with steamship Louisiana.

Steamship Monterey, Furber, New-Orleans Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

Steamship Linda, Theobald, Apalachicola and Key West 10 ds., with cotton and passengers to Benner & Brown.

Steamship S. H. Hagar, Wadsworth, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore 39 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamer Gladiator, Hazard, Mystic 17 hours.

Ship Prima Donna, Hand, Mystic 17 hours, to John A. McGaw. Was towed by steamer Gladiator.

Ship M. R. Ludwig, (of Warren, Me.,) Harding, Sunderland 41 ds., with coal to order.

Ship Trimountain, Stoufter, Liverpool Aug. 11, with mdse. to Charles Carow. Sept. 11, lat. 43, lon. 56 50, exchanged signals with Br. ship Antarctic, bound W.

Ship Antarctic, (Br.,) Macy, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. and 248 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Had 4 deaths on the passage.

Ship Dr. Barth, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. and 306 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 2 deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Bark Rambler, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with wool and hides to master. Aug. 7, experienced a hurricane from W. to S. W., which carried away lower foretopsail, fore and mainsail, and was boarded by a sea which carried away the binnacle and top of skylight, and started battens on main hatch, and took everything moveable off decks.

Bark Tomas Terry, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Maloney, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. 21st inst., Joseph Long, of Bristol, England, fell overboard, and was lost.

Bark Alma, (of Halifax,) McLeod, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to order.

Bark M. B. Almon, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Brown, Cow Bay, with coal to master.

Bark Magdalena, Searle, Aspinwall 29 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. 9th, off the Tortugas, spoke brig Hannibal, from Mobile for New-York.

Bark Julia, (Ital.,) Graff, Malaga 43 ds., with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark St. Bernhard, (Brem.,) Deetyen, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling & Co.

Brig Ricardo, (Br.,) Silver, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee, &c., to Phipps & Co.

Brig Resolute, Peterson, Ponce, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (of Digby, N. S.,) Payson, Sidney, C. B., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig San Juan, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Yrusquieta, Campeachy 27 ds., with logwood to Moller & Thebaud.

Brig Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, New-Haven, to H. Trowbridge & Son.

Brig Black Fish, Bush, Portsmouth.

Schr. Red Rover, West, Belfast, with laths. When off Cape Cod, Sept. 16, in a gale of wind, had deck-load carried away.

Schr. W. C. Mershon, Cole, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Madeira, (Br.,) Nugent, Rio Grande 60 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Anna C. Leverett, Booth, Jacksonville 14 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Silver Star, Tobin, Aquin, Hayti, 28 ds., with wood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. C. Lawson, Snow, New-Haven, with molasses to Hotchkiss & Stannard.

Schr. Charles & Willie, Emery, Rockland, with granite for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. S. Applegate, Stillman, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank Maria, Barber, Bangor, for Richmond, with lumber.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Booth, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) McCreary, Cumberland, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Elizabeth, Tanner, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. B. Andersen, Clark, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Clara Merrill, Montgomery, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Mary Stewart, Burdick, Newport.
Schr. Maracaibo, Hendley, Portland, Me., with fish.
Schr. Mill Creek, Ray, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. John Wright, Perry, Portland, with stone.
Schr. E. J. Scott, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. J. B. & F. L. Butler, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. O. K., Eldridge, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Finney, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Martha, Rockell, Orient.
Schr. H. Hudson, Crocker, New-London.
Schr. Success, Richards, New-London.
Schr. Emma Johnson, Johnson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fanny Moss, Davis, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Copy, Wheeler, Providence.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Crowell, Boston.
Schr. A. Crandell, Wilbur, Westerly.
Schr. Cornelia, Webber, Providence.
Schr. Mary A. Lovell, Kimball, New-Haven.
Schr. Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. D. T. Willets, Brown, Stonington.
Schr. Staten Islander, Palmer, Providence.
Schr. Chief, Osborne, Providence.
Schr. Brandywine, Jennings, Norwich, for Albany.
Schr. Thos. Frazier, Mitchell, Providence.
Schr. Sarah, Thomas, Fall River.
Schr. Amanda Powers, Bullock, Rockland, granite.
Schr. J. H. Allen, Layer, Beverly, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Tyrone, Perry, Mystic.
Schr. Ellen Louisa, Reeve, New-Haven.
Schr. Fair Wind, Woodhull, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Adelaide, Johnson, New-Haven, for Albany.
Schr. Sterling, Crowell, Norwich.
Schr. Eliza A. Kelsey, Winsley, Branford, for Albany.
Schr. M. A. Heyer, Lenard, New-Haven, for Albany.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Hall, Portland, with stone.
Schr. J. W. Swan, Mayhew, Wellfleet, with mackerel.
Schr. Galota, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. Acklam, Cooper, Philadelphia, for Providence.
Schr. Isabel, Taylor, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Sailed.

Steamships America, (Brem.,) Hibernia, Helvetia, City of New-York, Manhattan, George Cromwell, Atlanta, Wilmington, Quaker City, Patapsco, America, El Cid, Zodiac, Euterpe, Hatteras, Yazoo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 23—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship Bunker Hill, from Liverpool; bark Wallace, from Glasgow. Below—Ships Sadloo and Audubon, from Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—While the steamer Oceanus, of the Neptune Steamship Co. was passing Sands Point, this morning, at 4½ o'clock, she ran into the sloop Jacob Duryea, sinking her immediately.

The Hell Gate pilot boat Edna C. has been sold to the James River pilots for $4,000.

The brig Blanche, arr. 22d, should have read Branch.

Spoken, &c.

Adam Sedgwick—ship, from Greenock for Valparaiso, 52 ds. out, Aug. 11, lat. 26 10, lon. 42.

Reunion—bark, of Waterborough, from New-York, 10 ds. out for Jamaica, Sept. 14, lat. 34 17, lon. 73 46.

Urgent—bark, of Liverpool, from Havana for Boston, 18 ds. out, all well, Sept. 22, off Barnegat.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Aug. 31, brig J. McIntyre, Haskell, Philadelphia; Sept. 4, barks Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 8th, Xantho, Conway, New-York; 10th, steamer New-York, Tinklepaugh, New-York; schr. Electric Spark, Smith, coastwise. Cld. Sept. 7, brig J. McIntyre, Haskell, Trinidad de Cuba; 14th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 16th, bark Xantho, Conway, do.; steamer New-York, Tinklepaugh, do.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 553, Sept. 23, 1865.
65, 66, 32, 74, 77, 20, 3, 41, 26, 55, 14, 46, 58.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 554, Sept. 23, 1865.
62, 73, 56, 1, 10, 8, 57, 64, 27, 14, 47, 75, 11.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 453, Sept. 23, 1865.
26, 29, 12, 31, 60, 37, 66, 78, 2, 65, 13, 53, 35.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 454, Sept. 23, 1865.
17, 51, 77, 40, 7, 46, 4, 6, 44, 28, 30, 72, 47.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.